

DEANE'S  
ALMANACK  
—  
1864.

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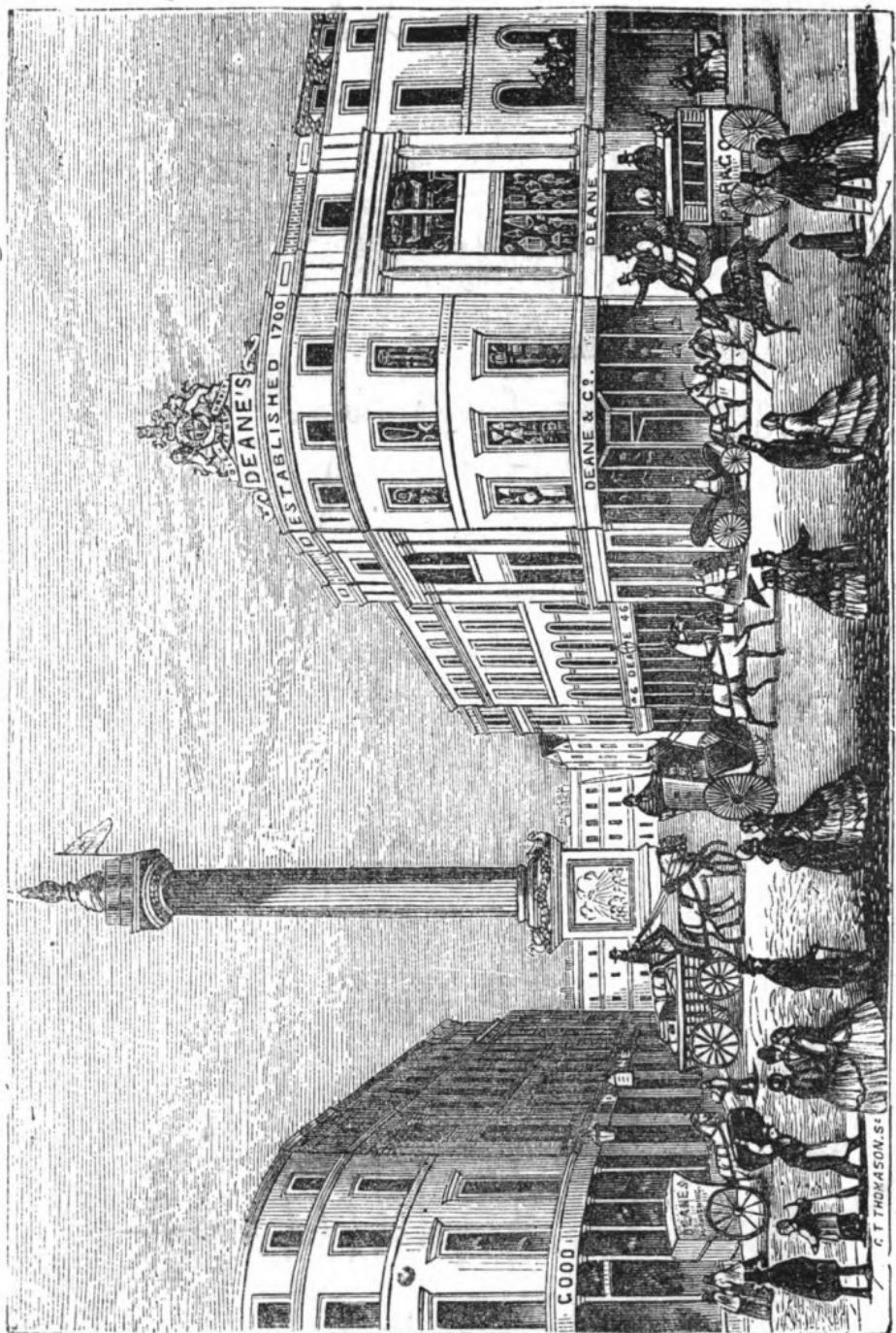


— M. Johnson.  
Alfred Tait  
Dec 8 1864









Twentieth Year of Publication.

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DEANE'S  
Illustrated  
**FAMILY ALMANACK**

FOR THE YEAR, 1864:

BEING

BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE TWENTY-EIGHTH  
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS  
MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Do not linger with regretting,  
Or for passing hours despond ;  
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,  
Look too eagerly beyond.  
Hours are golden links, God's token,  
Reaching Heaven ; but, one by one,  
Take them, lest the chain be broken  
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

London :

DEANE AND COMPANY,  
46, King William Street,  
OPENING TO THE MONUMENT, LONDON BRIDGE.

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**GEORGE T. THOMASON,**

*Printer,*

**80, Upper Thames Street.**

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## Preface.



ON presenting to our readers a copy of the Twentieth issue of our annual gift book, we express a hope that it will be found quite equal to any of the volumes which have preceded it.

In starting this publication—apart from the business aim which attaches to it—it was our desire to furnish a work of domestic, commercial, and general interest. That we have been successful in this object is proved by

the admiration in which "Deane's Illustrated Almanack" is now held ; and to us this is most gratifying.

We hope for many years to come to be thus pleasantly associated with you ; and in the meanwhile remain

Your most obedient servants,

DEANE & Co.

LONDON BRIDGE,

*Dec. 1, 1863.*

# The Royal Calendar.

## THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.



ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned, June, 28th, 1838; and married, February 10th, 1840, to His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Busici, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., born August 26th, 1819, died December 14th, 1861. Her Majesty is the only daughter of his late Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal Frederick William of Prussia, born November 21st, 1840; married to Frederick William of Prussia, January 25th, 1858.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9th, 1841; married, March 10th, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, born Dec. 1st, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843; married, July 1st, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18th, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria, born April 14, 1857.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G., King of Hanover, only child of the late King of Hanover, succeeded to the throne, November 18, 1851; cousin to her Majesty; born May 27th, 1819, married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe Altenberg, and has a son, Prince Ernest Augustus; and two daughters.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George William, Augusta Caroline, and Mary Adelaide.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born, July 19th, 1822; married, June 23th, 1843, Frederick, Grand Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27th 1833.

# GENERAL CALENDAR FOR 1864.

## ECLIPSES.

There will be two Eclipses during the year, both of the Sun, and both invisible in the British Islands, as well as in Europe generally.

1—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on May 5, which begins on the earth generally at 9h. 30m. p.m. of London time, and ends on the earth generally on May 6, at 3h. 3m. a.m. The total eclipse will be visible only in the North Pacific Ocean; but it will be visible as a partial eclipse in a part of Siberia and the northernmost part of North America and the north of Australia.

2—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on October 30, which begins on the earth generally at 12h. 31m. p.m., and ends on the earth generally on October 30, at 6h. 30m. p.m. The line of central eclipse passes across South America, and will also be visible in the South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans. A partial eclipse will be visible for a short time in the United States and the western coast of Africa: at the first place for a few moments after sunrise, and at the latter just before sunset.

## UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1864.

### OXFORD.

Lent	begins	January	14,	ends	Mar.	19
Easter	"	April	6,	"	May	14
Trinity	"	May	18,	"	July	9
Michaelmas	"	October	10,	"	Dec.	17

### CAMBRIDGE.

Lent	begins	January	13,	ends	Mar.	18
Easter	"	April	1,	"	June	24
Michaelmas	"	October	1,	"	Dec.	16

## LAW TERMS, 1864.

HILARY TERM begins January 11, ends February 1.

EASTER TERM begins April 15, ends May 9.

TRINITY TERM begins May 22, ends June 13.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins November 2, ends Nov. 25.

## BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS.

		D.	H.	M.
The Spring Quarter begins	1864, March	20	8	10 A.M.
The Summer Quarter begins	" June	21	4	52 A.M.
The Autumn Quarter begins	" September	22	7	16 P.M.
The Winter Quarter begins	" December	21	1	3 P.M.

## COMMON NOTES AND ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number.....	3	Epact.....	22	Roman Indiction.....	7
Cycle of the Sun ....	25	Dominical Letter .. CB		Julian Period.....	6377

The Year 5625 of the JEWISH ERA commences on October 1, 1864.

The Year 1281 of the MOHAMMEDAN ERA commences on June 6, 1864.

RAMADAN (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Feb. 9, 1864.

## FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany .....	Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 5
Septuagesima Sunday .....	" 24	WHIT SUNDAY—Pentecost.....	" 15
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	Feb. 7	Trinity Sunday .....	" 22
Ash Wednesday .....	" 10	Birth of Queen Victoria.....	" 24
Quadragesima, 1st. Su. in Lent	" 14	Corpus Christi .....	" 26
St. David .....	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria ..June 20	
St. Patrick.....	" 17	Proclamation .....	" 21
Palm Sunday .....	" 20	St. John Bapt.—Midsummer D.	" 24
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	" 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sep. 29
Good Friday .....	" 25	Birth of Prince of Wales .....	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY.....	" 27	1st Sunday in Advent .....	" 27
Low Sunday .....	Apl. 3	St. Andrew.....	" 30
St. George.....	" 23	St. Thomas .....	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday .....	May 1	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	" 25

# HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	.	Viscount Palmerston
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	.	Lord Westbury
<i>Lord President of the Council</i>	.	Earl Granville
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	.	Duke of Argyll
<i>Secretaries of State</i>	{	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey
<i>Home</i>	.	Earl Russell
<i>Foreign</i>	.	Duke of Newcastle
<i>Colonies</i>	.	Earl de Grey and Ripon.
<i>War</i>	.	Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood
<i>India</i>	.	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	.	Duke of Somerset
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	.	Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	.	Lord Stanley of Alderley
<i>Postmaster General</i>	.	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	.	Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers
<i>President of the Poor Law Board</i>	.	

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

<i>Lord Great Chamberlain</i>	.	Lord Willoughby d'Eresby
<i>Lord Steward</i>	.	Earl of St. Germains
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	.	Viscount Sydney
<i>Earl Marshal</i>	.	Duke of Norfolk
<i>Deputy</i>	.	Lord Edward G. F. Howard
<i>Commander in Chief</i>	.	Duke of Cambridge
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	.	Marquis of Ailesbury
<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i>	.	Earl of Carlisle
<i>Chief Secretary of State for Ireland</i>	.	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Baronet
<i>Under Secretaries of State (Home)</i>	.	H. Waddington, and H. Bruce, Esqrs.
<i>Under Secretaries of State (Foreign)</i>	.	A. H. Layard and E. Hammond, Esqrs
<i>Under Secretaries of State (Colonial)</i>	.	C. S. Fortescue, Esq., Sir F. Rogers
<i>Vice-President of Council (India)</i>	.	Charles Mills, Esq.
<i>Under Secretaries of State (India)</i>	.	T. G. Baring and H. Merivale, Esqrs.
<i>Under Secretaries of State (War).</i>	.	Marquis of Hartington, and Major-General Sir E. Lugard
<i>Inspector-General of Fortifications</i>	.	Sir J. F. Burgoynes, Baronet
<i>Lords Commissioners of the Treasury</i>	.	Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir W. D. Dunbar, Bart., E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Esq., Lieut-Col. Luke White
<i>Comptroller (Exchequer)</i>	.	Lord Monteagle
<i>Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty</i>	.	Duke of Somerset, Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Frederick W. Grey, Rear-Admiral Chas. Eden, Captain Charles Frederick, Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond, and Samuel Whitbread, Esq,
<i>Secretaries (Admiralty)</i>	.	Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, and W. G. Romaine, Esq.
<i>Paymaster General</i>	.	Right Hon. William Hutt
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	.	Right Hon. T. E. Headlam
<i>Commissioners of Woods and Forests</i>	.	Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, and Right Hon. J. Kenneth Howard
<i>Chief Commissioner of Works, &amp;c.</i>	.	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper
<i>Secretary to Chief Commissioner (Works)</i>	.	Alfred Austin, Esq.
<i>Vice President Board of Trade</i>	.	Right Hon. William Hutt
<i>Secretaries (Board of Trade)</i>	.	James Booth, Esq., and Sir James Emerson Tennent

# January.

The cattle now the whitened fields forsake,  
And seek the shelter of the well-strawed yard;  
The huddled sheep stand quiet by the brake,  
And, piteous, wait the herdsman's slow regard.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.		
			A.	M.	P. M.
1	F	New Year's Day	6	15	6 34
2	S	Edmund Burke born, 1730	6	54	7 16
3	S	2nd Sunday after Christmas	7	40	8 8
4	M	Day Humiliation, America, 1861	8	42	9 17
5	T	Div. on India Stock payable	9	53	10 30
6	W	<i>Epiphany</i>	11	9	11 44
7	T	Princess Charlotte born, 1796	0	0	0 15
8	F	St. Lucian	0	44	1 10
9	s	Sun rises 8h. 6m. Sets 4h 9m.	1	37	2 2
10	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany	2	26	2 51
11	M	Plough Monday [throne, 1816	3	15	3 39
12	T	Bonaparte fam. ex. from French	4	1	4 25
13	w	Cambridge Lent Term begins	4	50	5 12
14	T	Oxford Lent Term begins	5	34	5 57
15	F	Sun rises 8h. 2m. Sets 4h. 17m.	6	19	6 42
16	s	Death of Sir John Moore, 1809	7	6	7 30
17	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany	7	59	8 32
18	M	St. Prisca	9	9	9 46
19	T	Congreve, dramatist, died, 1669	10	25	11 4
20	w	Howard, philanthropist, d. 1790	11	43	0 0
21	T	St. Agnes	0	15	0 44
22	F	Duke of York died, 1827	1	10	1 33
23	s	Sun rises 7h. 54m. Sets 4h. 30m.	1	55	2 14
24	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i>	2	30	2 50
25	M	Conversion of St. Paul	3	6	3 23
26	T	Dr. Jenner died, 1823	3	39	3 53
27	w	Mozart born, 1756	4	9	4 24
28	T	Battle of Aliwal, 1846	4	39	4 55
29	F	George III. died, 1820	5	11	5 26
30	s	Charles I. beheaded, 1649	5	43	5 59
31	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday</i>	6	18	6 37

### MOON'S CHANGES.

2 Last Quarter	7h. 39m. A.M.	15 First Quarter	11h. 6m. P.M.
9 New Moon	7h. 46m. A.M.	23 Full Moon	10h. 3m. P.M.

### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Jan. 3. 2nd aft. Christ.	Isaiah 41.. Matt. 2	Isaiah 43.. Rom. 2
10. 1st aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 44.. Matt. 8	Isaiah 46.. Rom. 8
17. 2nd aft Epiph	Isaiah 51.. Matt. 15	Isaiah 58.. Rom. 15
24. Septuagesima	Genesis 1.. Matt. 22	Genesis 2.. 1 Cor. 6
31. Sexagesima	Genesis 3.. Matt. 28	Genesis 6.. 1 Cor. 12

# JANUARY.



" And not a leaf or sprig of green  
On ground or quaking bush is seen,  
Save grey vein'd ivy's hardy pride,  
Round old trees by the common side.  
The sparrow, once a daily guest,  
Is in the cottage eaves at rest ;  
And robin small, and smaller wren,  
Are in their warm holes safe again,  
From falling snow, that winnow by  
The hovels where they nightly lie ;  
And ague winds that shake the tree  
Where other birds are forced to be."—CLARE.

THIS month, although usually called the SNOW MONTH, gave no signs of frost last winter, and initiated one of the most extraordinary seasons, as the driest summers ever known, in the meteorological history of Europe.

The name given to this month by the Romans was taken from Janus, one of their divinities, to whom they gave two faces; because, on the one side, the first day of this month looked towards the new year, and on the other towards the old one. The titles and attributes of this old Italian deity are fully comprised in two Choriambic verses of Sulpitius; and a further account of him from Ovid would here be superfluous :

" Jane Pater, Jane tuens, dive biceps, biformis,  
O cate rerum sator, O principium deorum !"

"Father Janus, all beholding Janus, thou divinity with two heads, and with two forms; O sagacious planter of all things, and leader of deities!"

He was the god, we see, of wisdom; whence he is represented on coins with two, and, on the Etruscan image found at Falisci, with four faces; emblems of prudence and circumspection. Thus is Ganesa, the god of Wisdom in Hindostan, painted with an elephant's head, the symbol of sagacious discernment, and attended by a favourite rat, which the Indians consider as a wise and provident animal.

His next great character—the plentiful source of many superstitions usages—was that, from which he is emphatically styled "the Father," and which the second verse before cited more fully expresses, "The origin and founder of all things." Whence this notion arose, unless from a tradition that he first built shrines, raised altars, and instituted sacrifices, it is not easy to conjecture: hence it came, however, that his name was invoked before any other god—that, in the old sacred rites, corn and wine, and, in later times, incense also were first offered to Janus—that the doors and entrances to private houses were called Januae; and any pervious passage or thoroughfare, in the plural number, Jani, or "with two beginnings"—that he was represented holding a rod as guardian of ways; and a key, as opening, not gates only, but all important works and affairs of mankind—that he was thought to preside over the morning or beginning of day—that, although the Roman year began regularly with March, yet the eleventh month, named Januarius, was considered as first of the twelve: whence the whole year was supposed to be under his guidance, and opened with great solemnity by the consuls inaugurated in his fane, where his statue was decorated on that occasion with fresh laurel; and, for the same reason, a solemn denunciation of war, than which there can hardly be a more momentous national act, was made by the military consul's opening the gates of his temple with all the pomp of his magistracy. The twelve altars and the twelve chapels of Janus might either denote, according to the general opinion, that he leads and governs twelve months; or that, as he says of himself in Ovid, all entrance and access must be made through him to the principal gods, who were, to a proverb, of the same number. We may add, that Janus was imagined to preside over infants at their birth or the beginning of life.

The Indian divinity has precisely the same character. All sacrifices and religious ceremonies, all addresses even to superior gods, all compositions in writing, and all worldly affairs of moment, are begun with an invocation of Ganesa; a word composed of *isa*, the Governor or Leader, and *gana*, or a Company of Deities. Instances of opening business auspiciously by an ejaculation to the Janus of India might be multiplied with ease. Few books are begun without the words "Salutation to Ganes;" and he is first invoked by the Brahmins, who conduct the trial by ordeal, or perform the ceremony of the "homa," or sacrifice by fire. Mons. Sonnerat represents him as highly revered on the Coast of Coromandel; "where the Indians," he says, "would not, on any account, build a house without having placed on the ground an image of this deity, which they sprinkle with oil and adorn every day with flowers. They set up his figure in all their temples, in the streets, in the high roads, and in open plains at the foot of some tree: so that persons of all ranks may invoke him before they undertake any business; and travellers worship him before they proceed on their journey."

The month of January is not usually without its storms of wind and rain. One of the most beautiful sights occasionally presents itself to our

notice in this month: we saw the shades of evening fall upon a waste expanse of brown earth, shorn hedge-rows, bare branches, and miry roads, interspersed here and there with a patch of dull melancholy green; and when we are awakened by the late dawning of the morning, and think to look forth upon the same, what a bright pomp greets us! what a white pageantry! It is as if the fleecy clouds, that float about the sun at Midsummer, had descended upon the earth and clothed it in their beauty! Every object we look upon is strange and yet familiar to us—"another, yet the same." And the whole affects us like a vision of the night, which we are half conscious is a vision;—we know that it is *there*, and yet we know not how long it may remain there; since a motion may change it, or a breath melt it away. And what a mysterious stillness reigns over all! a white silence! Even the "clouted shoon" of the early peasant is not heard, and the robin, as he hops from twig to twig with undecided wing, and shakes down a featherly shower as he goes, hushes his low whistle, in wonder at the unaccustomed scene.

The throngle is now seen under sunny hedges and southern walls in pursuit of snails, which he destroys in abundance, particularly in hard winters; he delights also in chrysalids and worms. Other birds now quit their retreats in search of food. The nuthatch is heard, and larks congregate and fly to the warm stubble for shelter. The shell-less snail or slug makes its appearance and commences its depredations on garden plants and green wheat. The hedge-sparrow and the thrush now begin to sing. The wren also "pipes her perennial lay," even among the flakes of snow. The titmouse pulls straw out of the thatch, in search of insects; linnets congregate; and rooks resort to their nest trees. Pullets begin to lay; young lambs are dropped now. Spiders shoot out their webs; and the blackbird whistles. The field-fares, red-wings, skylarks, and titlarks, resort to watered meadows for food, and are, in part, supported by the gnats which are on the snow, near the water. The tops of tender turnips and ivy-berries afford food for the graminivorous birds, as the ring-dove, &c. Earth-worms lie out on the ground, and the shell-snail appears. The sparrow chirps, and the bat is now seen.

**Flowers of the Month.**—Though the gardener can find little to do in the garden this month, Nature is ever at work there, and ever with a wise hand, and graceful as wise. The wintry winds of December having shaken down the last lingering leaves from the trees, the final labour of the gardener will be in making all trim and clean; in turning up the dark earth to give it air—pruning off the superfluous produce of summer—and gathering away the worn-out attire that the perennial flowers leave behind them when they sink into the earth to seek their winter home. The various processes of Nature for the renewal of her favoured race, the flowers, may be more aptly observed than at any other period. Still, therefore, however desolate a scene the garden may present to the general gaze, a particular examination of it is full of interest. Now the bloom-buds of the fruit trees—which the late leaves of autumn had concealed from the view—stand confessed, upon the otherwise bare branches. Now the perennials—having slipped off their summer robes, and retired to their subterranean sleeping-rooms—just permit the tops of their naked heads to peep above the ground, to warn the labourer from disturbing their annual repose. Now the smooth-leaved and tender-stemmed rose of China hangs its pale, scentless, artificial-looking flowers upon the cheek of Winter; and a few chrysanthemums still linger—the wreck of the past year—their various-coloured stars looking like faded imitations of the gay glaring China-aster.

Now, too—first evidences of the revivifying principle of the new-born

year, for all that we have hitherto noticed are but lingering remnants of the old—the golden and blue crocuses peep up their pointed coronals from amidst their guarding palisades of green and grey leaves, that they may be ready to come forth at the call of the first February sun that looks warmly upon them; and perchance one here and there, bolder than the rest, has started fairly out of the earth already, and half-opened her trim form, pretending to have mistakēn the true time.

In the absence of other flowers the Golden Saxifrage, called also Golden Moss, and stonecrop affords its little aid to give life and beauty to the garden. The bramble still retains its leaves, and gives a thin scattering of green in the otherwise leafless hedges; while the berries of the hawthorn, the wild rose, and the spindle-tree afford their brilliant touches of red. The twigs of the red dogwood, too, give a richness amid the general brown of the other shrubs. Ivy now casts its leaves.

The Christmas rose shews its pretty flowers at this season; and, towards the close of the month, the delicate snowdrop blooms.

In mild seasons, such as last, the garden is quite gay with flowers, and carnations, roses, chrysanthemums, auriculas, ten-week stocks, daisies, mignonette, marygolds, sweet peas, polyanthus, hepaticas, primroses, violets, periwinkle, hearts'-ease, and the sweet-smelling wall-flower may be gathered in abundance.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—The more tender shrubs should be carefully matted up in severe weather, uncovering again on the re-appearance of temperate weather: such things as China and Bourbon roses, laurustinus, bays, &c., are very much injured in Spring by sharp frosts, succeeding rain or bright sunshine. The tulip bed must be carefully guarded from heavy rains; and carnations, auriculas, and other half-hardy plants in frames, will require a good deal of attention to the same end just now; excessive moisture is most to be dreaded.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—**JAN. 1.** *Circumcision.* This festival was instituted in the sixth century, to commemorate the circumcision of our Saviour: it is also New Year's Day.

**JAN. 6.** *Epiphany.*—This day, of which the name is derived from a Greek word, signifying appearance or apparition, is kept as a festival, in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of Jesus to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first used as a separate feast in the year 1813.

**JAN. 8.** *St. Lucian.*—He was a native of Syria, and a Presbyter of the Church at Antioch. He suffered martyrdom on the rack in Nicomedia, about the year A.D. 312.

**JAN. 18.** *St. Prisca.*—A pious Roman virgin, said to have been put to death by order of the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 47.

**JAN. 20.** *St. Fabian.*—The 19th Bishop of Rome, and suffered martyrdom in the Decian persecution.

**JAN. 21.** *St. Agnes.*—She was a beautiful girl, beheaded at the early age of 13, by order of Dioclesian.

**JAN. 22.** *St. Vincent.*—A deacon of the church of Spain, was born at Saragossa, and under the Dioclesian persecution, in 304, suffered martyrdom of the most dreadful kind.

**JAN. 25.** *Conversion of St. Paul.*—This festival was instituted in 813: it was not adopted in the ritual of the Church of England until 1662.

**Business of the Month.**—**JAN. 5.**—Dividends due.

**JAN. 8.**—Last day for paying Fire Insurances due at Christmas.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

— 878 —

## WEALTH.

Every man is rich or poor according to the proportion between his desires and his enjoyments; any enlargement of his wishes is, therefore, destructive to happiness with the diminution of possession. He who teaches another to long for what he can never obtain is no less an enemy of his quiet than if he had robbed him of patrimony. The rich lose all gratifications because their wants are prevented; and added to the lassitude that follows satiety, they have a pride proceeding from wealth which makes them impatient at the loss of pleasure, though they have no enjoyment in the possession of it. The perfume of ten thousand roses pleases but for a moment; the pain occasioned by one of the thorns is long felt. Riches are of no value in themselves; their use is discovered only in that which they procure. They are coveted by narrow minds (which confound the means with the end) for the sake of power, influence, and respect; or by those of less elevated and refined senti-

ments, as necessary to selfish enjoyments. Wealth cannot confer greatness, for nothing can make that great which the decree of Nature has ordained to be little; the bramble may be planted in a hotbed, but it can never become an oak.

## HANDWRITING OF THE DEAD.

A thought written in warm, sunny life, and then suddenly rising up to us, when the hand that traced it are dust, is verily as a ghost. It is a likeness struck off the fond human being, and surviving it. Far more truthful than bust or portrait, it bids us see the tears flow, and the pulse beat. What ghost can the churchyard yield to us like the writing of the dead?

God is as near to our mouth when we speak as the man who leans his ear to our whispers; as near to our actions when we act secretly as they whom we admit into our confederacy; as near to our thoughts when we wish or design as our own soul that conceives them.

## NEW YEAR'S EVE.

LADEN with memories of tears and laughter;  
Of sin, and loving faith, and joy, and woe;  
Of warfare that shall live in fame hereafter;  
Into the past the Old Year turns to go,  
Looking upon the world with loving eyes  
Once more before he dies.

Then a young warrior in armour mail'd,  
The New Year, entereth the sleeping world,  
And greets in awe his home with snow-robés veiled,  
While in his hand he holds his flag unfurled,  
Whereon are writ the destinies of fate  
That his long reign await.

Their eyes encounter, the old man's and the stranger's;  
The meek New Year reveres the kingly form,  
Austere, with myriad griefs and world-felt dangers;  
And owns that nobly he has pass'd the storm,  
And sighs " May it be granted unto me  
To do great things like thee."

But the Old Year, in sorrowful contrition,  
Beholds the warrior's robe that bears no stain.  
" Ah, that my countless sins could gain remission,  
And I, as thee, be young and pure again."  
In fervent agony the Old Year cries,  
" Pray for my sins," and dies.

As his last breath ascends, the stillness breaking,  
Glad Christmas music from a thousand bells,  
Mingles two voices in their glad awaking:  
One pealing forth a myriad-parting knell  
For the pale dead—the other, loud and clear,  
Greeting the new-born year.

# February.

But soon the murky darkness steals away,  
And struggling light leads out the humid dawn!  
The scathful winds, with lessening voice, obey  
The histful summons of the breaking morn.

There's joy in light! soon as the faintest gleam  
Darts through the tangled length of sterile boughs—  
The enamoured blackbird eyes the furtive beam,  
And pours, in mellow tones, his early vows.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.
			A. M.      P. M.
1 M		Hilary Term ends	7 0      7 23
2 T		Candlemas	7 50      8 21
3 W		Biot died, 1862	9 3      9 45
4 T		Battle of Gwalior, 1804	10 27      11 9
5 F		Victoria Cross founded, 1856	11 49      —
6 S		Sun rises 7h. 34m. Sets 4h. 55m.	0 25      0 55
7 S		<i>Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday</i>	1 22      1 49
8 M		Mary, Queen of Scots, b. 1587	2 13      2 38
9 T		<i>Shrove Tuesday</i>	3 0      3 23
10 W		<i>Ash Wednesday.</i> Queen m. 1840	3 44      4 7
11 T		Washington born, 1732	4 28      4 49
12 F		Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554	5 9      5 30
13 S		Sun rises 7h. 21m. Sets 5h. 8m.	5 51      6 11
14 S		1st Sund. in Lent. Valentine's D.	6 33      6 58
15 M		Bishop Atterbury died, 1732	7 23      7 51
16 T		Battle of Meeanee, 1843	8 23      9 3
17 W		Michael Angelo died, 1564	9 43      10 26
18 T		Martin Luther died, 1546	11 8      11 47
19 F		Lundhill Colliery Explos. 1857	—      0 23
20 S		Joseph Hume died, 1855.	0 51      1 13
21 S		2nd Sunday in Lent	1 35      1 54
22 M		Barry, artist, died, 1806	2 11      2 28
23 T		Revolution in Paris, 1848	2 44      2 58
24 W		St. Matthias	3 14      3 29
25 T		Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723	3 44      3 58
26 F		Sun rises 6h. 55m. Sets 5h. 32m.	4 12      4 28
27 S		John Evelyn died, 1706	4 43      4 59
28 S		3rd Sunday in Lent.	5 15      5 32
29 M		Corn Laws repealed, 1847	5 50      6 9

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

1 Last Quarter	12h. 17m. A.M.	14 First Quarter	1h. 24m. P.M.
7 New Moon	6h 10m. P.M.	22 Full Moon	5h. 1m. P.M.

#### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Feb. 7. Quinquages.	Gen. 9 to v. 20.. Mark 7	Genesis 12.. 2 Cor. 3
14. 1st in Lent	Gn. 19 to v. 30.. Mark 14	Genesis 22.. 2 Cor. 10
21. 2nd in Lent	Genesis 27.. Luke 4	Genesis 34.. Galat. 4
28. 3rd in Lent	Genesis 39.. Luke 11	Genesis 42.. Ephes. 5

## FEBRUARY.



" There is at times a solemn gloom,  
Ere yet the lovely Spring assume  
Sole empire, with the lingering cold  
Content divided sway to hold ;  
A sort of interregnum, which throws  
On all around its dull repose ;  
Dull, not unpleasing ; when the rest  
Nor snow, nor rain, nor winds molest ;  
No sound by listening ear is heard  
Save first-fruit notes of vernal bird,  
Alone, or with responsive call.  
Or sound of twinkling waterfall ;  
Yet is no radiant brightness seen  
To pierce the cloud's opposing screen,  
Or hazy vapour to illume,  
The thickness of the solemn gloom." —MANT.

IN February the weather is usually variable, and sometimes inclined to frost and snow. The severe weather generally breaks up with a sudden thaw, accompanied by wind and rain; torrents of water pour from the hills, and the snow is completely dissolved. Rivers swell and inundate the surrounding country, often carrying away bridges, cattle, mills, gates, &c., and causing great injury to the farmer.

Numa gave to this month the position in the year which it still retains, and placed it under the protection of Neptune. February is either taken from *Februa*, *Februaca*, or *Februalis*, appellations of Juno; or from the *Februa*, or *Feralia*, sacrifices anciently offered to Pluto, at this season, for the souls of the departed.

February is not entirely without the cheering harbingers of Spring. The woodlark, skylark, wren, robin, missel, hedge-sparrow, thrush and chaffinch, are in song. Turkey-cocks strut and gobble; the house-pigeon has young. The raven and rook repair their nests. The bulfinch returns to our gardens. The wood-owl and green wood-pecker are heard among the leafless trees. Partridges begin to couple, and geese to lay. Frogs croak; field crickets open their holes; the bee flies abroad; on a sunny day gnats buzz on every side, and one or two early caterpillars, who have laid torpid through the winter, are visible. Moles throw up their hillocks as soon as the earth is softened, and do much mischief in gardens by devouring and loosening flower-roots, &c.

**Flowers of the Month.**—Many plants appear above ground during February, but few flowers are yet in bloom. The snowdrop fully opens by the vigil of Candlemas. Primroses, crocuses, polyanthus, daises, the periwinkle, and common polewort are seen; the apricot begins to show a few blossoms; mosses and lichens abound; the leaves of the daffodil appear; the yew and alder trees put forth their buds; the catkins of the hazel become very conspicuous; and young leaves appear at the close of the month on the gooseberry and currant trees.

**Florist's Calendar of the Month.**—Sow some of the most showy Hardy Annuals in pots, and place them in a frame on gentle bottom heat; these will flower very early; a few may also be sown on a border to transplant into the flower borders when they are dug up next month. Towards the end of the month (if open weather) transplant pinks, carnations, and other hardy flowers; pot the roots of sweet-williams, candytuft, campanula, &c., if not done in the autumn; make and repair box and thrift edgings. Commence the pruning of hardy roses, also of climbing roses on walls and trellises; where crowded, remove exhausted wood and lay in young stuff. Dress over scillas and choice crocuses with soot and ashes.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—FEB. 2. *Candlemas.*—This festival is of high antiquity, and the ancient Christians observed it by using a great number of lights; in remembrance, as it is supposed, of our blessed Saviour being declared by Simeon to be a "light to lighten the Gentiles;" hence the name of Candlemas-day.

FEB. 5. *St. Agatha.*—She was a native of Sicily, and martyred by order of Quintianus, A.D. 251.

FEB. 9. *Shrove Tuesday.*—This is called "Fastern's Een" and *Pancake Tuesday.* *Shrove* is the preterite of *shrive*, an antiquated word, which signifies to hear or make confession.

FEB. 10. *Ash Wednesday.*—This is the first day of Lent. It is called Ash Wednesday, from an ancient Christian ceremony. The people flocked to church, and the priests strewed them, as they kneit, with ashes, signed them with the cross, and said, "Remember, man, that dust thou art, and to dust thou shalt return."

FEB. 14. *St. Valentine.*—Valentine was an ancient bresbyter of the church: after a year's imprisonment at Rome, he was beaten with clubs and then beheaded in the Via Flaminia, about the year 270, under Claudius II.

FEB. 24. *St. Matthias.*—He was chosen by lot into the apostolica 1 office, in the place of the traitor Judas, and was afterwards murdered by the Jews.

**Business of the Month.**—FEB. 28.—Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## CURIOSITIES OF EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

When Glasgow was a fortnight from London, the firing of a gun announced the coming in of the post. The members of the clubs who heard it tumbled out of bed and rushed down to the club-room, where tankard of hot herb ale, or a beverage which was a mixture of rum and sugar, was ready for them before breakfast. Early newspapers gave a list of the couples married during the week. This was not a dry announcement of names, but was enlivened by much highly interesting matter. For example, take a batch of marriages in 1730:—"Mr. Baskett to Miss Pell, with 5,000*l.*" "Mr. Davis to Mrs. Wilde—400*l.* per an." "The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph to Miss Orrell, with 30,000*l.*" "J. Whitcombe, Esq., to Miss Allen, with 40,000*l.*," and "Mr. Will Horfer to Miss Sally Mitchiner, with 3,000*l.*" Let us take at a venture the *Salisbury Journal*, Monday, January 29th, 1738-9, No. 53. We must own that the matrimonial annals, as now recorded, yield the palm of interest to the entries of such matters in early provincial papers. It is something to hear about the person of the bride, her figure, and her fortune:—"Married, at Saint George's, Hanover Square, — Ayres, of the county of Northampton, Esq., to Miss Ann Sampson, only daughter of John Sampson, of the county of Leicester, Esq., a young lady of 10,000*l.* fortune." Again, take the following:—"Henry Murray, Esq., a young gentleman possessed of splendid estate in the county of Wilts, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, to Mrs. Wicks, relict of Simon Wicks, Esq.—a fortune of 12,000*l.* and 400*l.* per annum."

## MARRIAGE.

When we see the avaricious and crafty taking companions to their tables and their beds, without any inquiry but after farms and money; or the giddy and thoughtless uniting themselves for life to those whom they have only seen by the light of tapers; when parents make articles for children without inquiring after their consent; when some marry for heirs to disappoint their brothers, and others throw themselves into the arms of those whom they do not love, because they found themselves rejected where they were more solicitous to please; when some marry because their servants cheat them, some because they squander their own money, some

because their houses are pestered with company, some because they will live like other people, and some because they are sick of themselves, we are not so much inclined to wonder that marriage is sometimes unhappy, as that it appears so little loaded with calamity; and cannot but conclude that society hath something in itself eminently agreeable to human nature, when we find its pleasures so great that even the ill choice of a companion can hardly overbalance them.—*Johnson.*

## GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,  
Nor yet one half so dear;  
Tis worth more than distinguish'd birth  
Or thousands gain'd a year.  
It lends the boy a new delight;  
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;  
And adds more beauty to the night  
Than all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content;  
To sorrow whispers peace;  
It is a gift from Heaven sent  
For mortals to increase.  
It meets you with a smile at morn;  
It lulls you to repose;  
A flower, for peer and peasant born,  
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away.  
To snatch the brow from care;  
Turn tears to smiles, make dulness gay—  
Spreads gladness everywhere;  
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,  
That gems the lily's breast;  
A talisman for love, as true  
As ever man possess'd.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud  
When threatening storm begins—  
As music 'mid the tempest loud,  
That still its sweet way wins—  
As springs an arch across the tide,  
When waves conflicting foam,  
So comes this seraph to our side,  
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be,  
With power unheard before—  
This charm, this bright divinity?  
Good Temper—nothing more!  
Good Temper!—'tis the choicest gift  
That woman homeward brings,  
And can the poorest peasant lift  
To bliss unknown to kings.

*Charles Swain.*

Mankind are seldom convinced by argument; experience is a more severe, but a more successful teacher.

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## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

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### TO MANAGE SERVANTS.

To govern a house well and make servants amenable, there are three things required of the presiding genius—good sense, good health, and good temper. And how few ladies there are in the world who are so fortunate as to possess them all. Orders given in a pet go for nothing; the bad example goes very far. A sickly lady may give very sensible orders, but she cannot overlook her domestic establishment; and where the eye of the mistress cannot penetrate, we all know that gross neglect and extravagance will ensue. A fool at the head of a household, let her have ever so good a temper (she most likely will be blessed with that), and ever such good health, will never have a clean, comfortable house or a well-cooked meal. Good servants would not live in such a place a week, and bad ones would have no chance of improving themselves.

### MUSIC.

Luther, in his writings, is frequently and fervently thankful for being enriched with a love of music. He says, "It is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy; for it removes from the heart the weight of sorrow, and the fascination of evil thoughts. Music is a kind and gentle discipline; it refines the passions, and improves the understanding. Those who love music are honest and gentle in their tempers. I always loved music, and would not for a great matter be without the little skill I possess in this art." The amiable and talented Hooker, in the fifth book of his "Ecclesiastical Polity," speaking of music, says, "Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, such is the force thereof, and so pleasing effects it hath in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been induced thereby to think that the soul itself, by nature, is or hath in it harmony."

### CHEERFULNESS.

An anxious, restless temper, that runs to meet care 'on its way, that regrets lost opportunities too much, and that is over-painstaking in contrivances for happiness, is foolish, and should not be indulged. If you cannot be happy in one way, be happy in another; and this facility of disposition

wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humour are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent man hunting for his hat while it is on his head or in his hand. Though sometimes small evils, like invisible insects, inflict great pain, and a single hair may stop a vast machine; yet the chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering—trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases.

### A DURABLE FABRIC.

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and of our fellow-men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.—*Daniel Webster.*

### DEATH.

Which, I wonder, brother reader, is the better lot—to die prosperous and famous, or poor and disappointed? To have, and to be forced to yield; or to sink out of life, having played and lost the game? That must be a strange feeling when a day of our life comes, and we say, "To-morrow success or failure won't matter much; and the sun will rise, and all the myriads of mankind go to their work or their pleasure as usual, but I shall be out of the turmoil."—*Vanity Fair.*

### HEALTH.

There is this difference between those two temporal blessings—health and wealth: wealth is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied. And this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for wealth, but that the richest would gladly part with all his wealth for health.

Law, in her highest essence, is the perfection of goodness, justice, and wisdom: her voice is the harmony of the world, and her seat is in the bosom of God.

## WEDDED LIFE.

The following simile was very popular some years ago, and we have thought it worth preserving :—

In a Devonshire lane as I trotted along  
T'other day, much in want of a subject for song ;  
Think I to myself, perhaps inspired by the rain,  
Sure marriage is much like a Devonshire lane.

In the first place 'tis long, and when once you  
are in it,  
It holds you as fast as a cage holds a linnet;  
For however rough and dirty the roadway be  
found,  
Drive forward you must, for there's no turning  
round.

But though 'tis so long, it is not very wide,  
For two are the most that together can ride ;  
And e'en then 'tis a chance but they get in a  
pother,

And jostle, and cross, and run foul of each other.

For Poverty greets them with mendicant looks ;  
And Care pushes by them with o'erladen crooks ;  
And Strife's jarring wheels strive between them  
to pass ;

And Stubbornness blocks up the way on her ass.

Then the banks are so high, both to left hand  
and right,

That they shut out the beauties around from the  
sight;

And hence, you'll allow, 'tis an inference plain,  
That marriage is just like a Devonshire lane.

But thinks I too, these banks within which we  
are pent,  
With bud, blossom, and berry are richly be-  
sprent;

And the conjugal fence, which forbids us to  
roam,  
Looks lovely when decked with the comforts of  
home.

In the rocks gloomy crevice the bright holly  
grows :

The ivy blooms fresh o'er the withering rose ;  
And the evergreen love of a virtuous wife  
Smooths the roughness of care, cheers the  
winter of life.

Then long be the journey, and narrow the way ;  
I'll rejoice that I've seldom a turnpike to pay ;  
And, whate'er others think, be the last to com-  
plain,  
Though marriage is just like a Devonshire lane.

*Rev. J. Marriot.*

## ENGINEERS OF OLD.

It is somewhat the fashion in the nine-  
teenth century to laud the works of its  
own time as being without precedent

except in the history of the ancient world ; but as we scan the mottled pages of the "Book of Abstracts" we are struck with the magnitude of the engineering enterprises of the days to which it relates. There were mediæval coast-works, sea-fences, harbours and avons, locks, trenches and sewers, as well as illuminated missals and jewelled chalices. Henry VI. despatched a company of gentlemen, called a commission of sewers, into various parts of his realm, to inquire into the condition of the existing sea-defences, and to superintend their repair. Edward IV., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., also granted commissions of sewers. The latter monarch declared that the sea-walls, ditches, banks, gutters, calcies, bridges, and sewers by the sea-coasts and marshes had suffered inestimable damage, as much by the rage of the sea as by the making, erecting, and enlarging streams, mills, bridges, ponds, fish garths, mill-dams, locks, hebbings, weirs, becks, flood-gates ; and they were then "dimpt, lacerate, and broken." Both Henry VIII. and Elizabeth passed Acts for the drainage of Plumstead Marsh. Their Scottish kinsman and successor, James, appears to have been still more energetic. He passed an act for winning from inundation the drowned grounds and marshes of Lessness and Fawls, in Kent ; another for draining the fens and low grounds in the Isle of Ely, containing about 6,000 acres, "compassed about with banks called the Ring of Waldersley and Goldham;" a third, to recover a great quantity of ground lately surrounded in Norfolk and Suffolk by the sea, and to prevent the like for the future." He also decreed that, for the means to maintain a college he intended to build at Chelsea, a trench should be made to convey water from the river Lea to London; another trench was to bring water from "Cadwel and Anwel in a trunk or vault." Henry VIII. had previously enacted that no one was to pollute the Thames—an enactment which might have saved many lives if it had been enforced ; and Elizabeth had further insured the well watering of London by making the river Lea navigable as far up as Ware. The 6,000 acres of land recovered in the Isle of Ely were increased by 95,000 additional acres in the time of Charles II.

## MOTIVES.

It is the motive that, more than anything else, renders an action good or bad. However fair the look of an action may be, if the right motive be wanting the action is hollow ; if the motive be a bad one the action is rotten at the core. It is right to insist on the principles for their own sake ; because the principles give their value to the action, not the action to the principles.

# March.

Stand by, old Winter!—the best word of thee  
Is that which tells thy solemn reign is o'er!  
Thy sweet-voiced daughter, tripping forth in glee,  
Skims, daintily, her green and starry floor.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1 T		St. David	6 30	6 54
2 W		St. Chad	7 20	7 51
3 T		John Wesley died, 1791	8 28	9 13
4 F		Menai Bridge opened, 1850	10 1	10 46
5 S		Edward IV. slain, 1461	11 30	—
6 S		4th Sunday in Lent	0 7	0 38
7 M		Lord Collingwood died, 1810	1 5	1 30
8 T		Raffaelle born, 1483	1 54	2 17
9 W		Rizzio assassinated, 1566	2 39	3 0
10 T		Prince of Wales married, 1863	3 22	3 44
11 F		Review of Baltic Fleet, 1854	4 5	4 25
12 S		Sun rises 6h. 23m. Sets 5h. 58m.	4 45	5 4
13 S		5th Sunday in Lent	5 25	5 44
14 M		Mogul Bey hanged, 1862	6 7	6 28
15 T		Julius Cæsar died, 43 B.C.	6 53	7 17
16 W		Duchess of Kent died, 1861	7 47	8 22
17 T		St. Patrick [Lent Term ends	9 3	9 45
18 F		Princess Louisa b. 1848. Cam.	10 27	11 9
19 S		Oxford Lent Term ends	11 46	—
20 S		Palm Sunday	0 18	0 42
21 M		Battle of Alexandria, 1801	1 3	1 23
22 T		Templars suppressed, 1312	1 41	1 58
23 W		Shakespeare born, 1564	2 13	2 28
24 T		Queen Elizabeth died, 1603	2 43	2 59
25 F		Lady Day. Good Friday.	3 13	3 31
26 S		Sun rises 5h. 51m. Sets 6h. 22m.	3 45	4 1
27 S		Easter Sunday	4 16	4 35
28 M		Easter Monday	4 53	5 10
29 T		Easter Tuesday	5 30	5 49
30 W		Recog. Kingdom of Italy, 1861	6 13	6 38
31 T		Battle of the Barriers, 1814	7 5	7 38

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

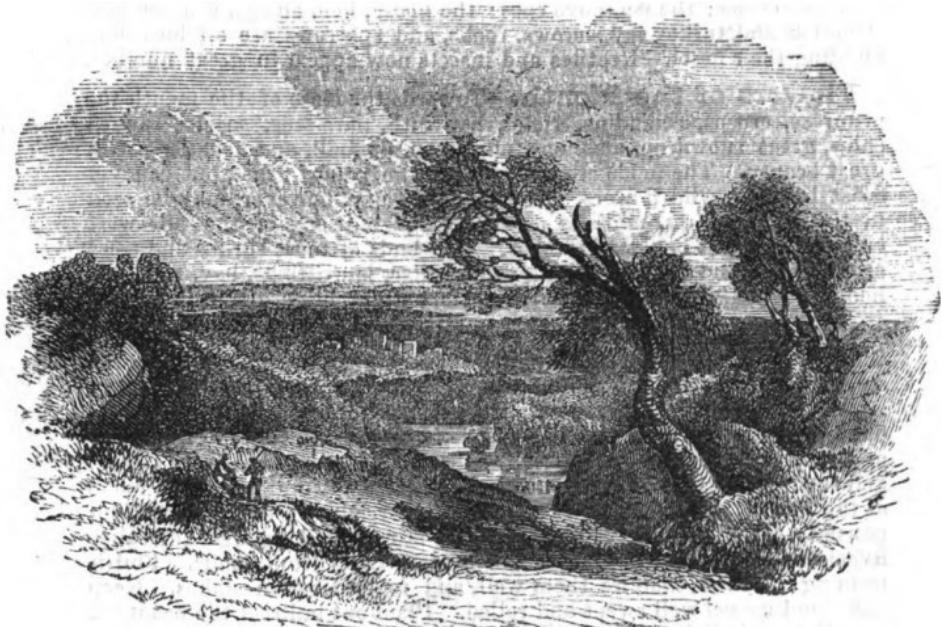
1 Last Quarter	1h. 12m. P.M.	15 First Quarter	6h. 7m. A.M.
8 New Moon	3h. 59m. A.M.	23 Full Moon	10h. 24m. A.M.
	30 Last Quarter	10h. 20m. P.M.	

#### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Mar. 6. 4th in Lent	Genesis 43..Luke 17	Genesis 45..Colos. 1
13. 5th in Lent	Exodus 3..Luke 24	Exodus 5..1 Thes. 4
20. Palm Sunday	Exodus 9..Matt. 26	Exodus 10..Hb.5to11
27. Easter Sunday	Exodus 12..Rom. 6	Exodus 14..Ac. 2, v 22

## M A R C H.

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" What though the opening spring be chill,  
Although the lark, check'd in his airy path,  
Eke out his song, perch'd on the fallow clod  
That still o'ertops the blade ! Although no branch  
Have spread its foliage save the willow wand  
That dips its pale leaves in the swollen stream !  
What though the clouds oft lower ! these threats but end  
In sunny showers, that scarcely fill the folds  
Of moss-couched violet, or interrupt  
The merle's dulcet pipe, melodious bird !  
He, hid behind the milk-white sloe-thorn spray,  
Whose early flowers anticipate the leaf,  
Welcomes the time of buds, the infant year."—GRAHAME.

MARCH is characterized by the severity of its chilling blasts, which, however unpleasant to the aged and the invalid, are necessary to dry up the superabundant moisture caused by the snow, rains, and thaws of February, and so prepare the soil for the labours of the husbandman, and the genial influence of the sunshine and showers of Spring.

This was the first month of the ancient year. Romulus so placed it in his calendar, and the Hebrews began their ecclesiastical or sacred year about this time, in obedience to the divine command. The Romans named it after Mars, the god of war, in honor of their first monarch, the reputed son of that deity, and also, as some suppose, "from the fierce and blustering winds generally prevalent at its commencement." By the Saxons, March was called *Hyld-monath*, or the stormy month; *Lenc-*

*monath*, or the lengthening month, because the days now begin to be longer than the nights; and *Rhede* or *Rhethē-monath*, a term derived, from one of their idols named *Rheda*, to whom sacrifices were offered.

The animal creation is now all alive and active. The throng blends his notes with those of the lark, blackbird, and gold-crested wren: the pheasant crows: the ringdove coos: the goose, hen, and pigeon set, and the duck and turkey lay: crows, rooks, and sparrows are all busied in building their nests. Reptiles and insects now appear in great number.

**Flowers of the Month.**—Towards the close of the month the primrose, crocus, celandine, violet, hyacinth, narcissus, scarlet ranunculus, great snowdrop, anemone, mazereon, daffodil, and hepatica are in great beauty. The fields are green with the young grass, but can yet boast but few wild-flowers. The modest daisy, however, may be seen in the dry pastures, and the glossy yellow blossoms of the pile-wort enliven the moist banks of ditches. The buds of most shrubs and trees are swelling, and the leaves of the elder, lilac, laurustinus, bay, rose, and honeysuckle begin to open. Firs, pines, and larches are also in flower.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—All the Autumn stores of bedding-plants must now be potted off without delay, and the stock continually increased by Spring struck cuttings. See that Hardy Annuals sown in pots last month are getting hardened off for planting out. Sow sweet peas in pots in a gentle heat, to be hardened off quickly and planted out for early flowering. Prick out German ten-week stocks, and sow more seed. A general sowing of Hardy Annuals may be made at the end of the month if the borders are ready. Plant out seedling pansies; top dress pinks and carnations; stir the soil amongst the tulip, hyacinth, and ranunculus beds, and protect them from snails. Finish pruning all roses, manure them well, and replace rotten stakes. Keep grass and gravel well swept and rolled. Plant out bulbs of the beautiful varieties of gladiolus.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.—MARCH 1. St. David.**—David, the tutelar saint of Wales, died about the year 544, at the very advanced age of 146 years.

**MARCH 2. St. Chad.**—He was the third Bishop of Lichfield, and died in the great pestilence of 678.

**MARCH 7. Perpetua.**—She was a noble lady of Carthage, and suffered martyrdom at 22 years of age, under Severus's persecution in 203.

**MARCH 12. St. Gregory.**—Gregory, surnamed the Great, was elevated to the papal chair A.D. 590, and died in 604.

**MARCH 17. St. Patrick.**—Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland, was born in the year 371, and died at the age of 128.

**MARCH 25. Good Friday.**—This day, commemorating the sufferings of Christ, was anciently called Holy Friday, or the Friday in Holy Week. The name Good Friday is peculiar to the English church.

**MARCH 27. Easter Day or Easter Sunday.**—This is a moveable festival to commemorate the Resurrection, and governs all the other moveable feasts.

**Business of the Month.—MARCH 25.**—Overseers are to be appointed on this day, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired, must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors.

Inhabitants meeting in vestry for election of overseers, also to proceed to elect surveyor of highways; or in parishes where no such meeting is held in the year, on or within the 25th of March.

**MARCH 28.**—Poor Law Guardians to be elected within forty days after this date.

## SONG IN PRAISE OF SPRING.

WHEN the winds blow  
 In the sweet rose-tree,  
 And the cow lows  
 On the fragrant lea,  
 And the stream flows  
 All bright and free;  
 'Tis not for thee, 'tis not for me,  
 'Tis not for any one here I trow,  
 The gentle wind bloweth,  
 The happy cow loweth,  
 The merry stream floweth  
 For all below.  
 O the Spring, the bountiful Spring,  
 She shineth and smileth on everything.

Where come the sheep  
 To the rich man's moor,  
 Where cometh sleep  
 To the bed that's poor;  
 Peasants must weep,  
 And kings endure,  
 That is a fate that none can cure.  
 Yet Spring doeth all she can I trow—  
 She brings the bright hours;  
 She weaves the sweet flowers;  
 She dresseth her bowers  
 For all below.  
 O the Spring, the bountiful Spring,  
 She shineth and smileth on everything.

BARRY CORNWALL.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## GOOD FRIDAY.

At Brighton on this day the children in the back streets bring up some ropes from the beach. One stands on the pavement on one side, and one on the other, while one skips in the middle of the street; sometimes a pair, a boy and a girl, skip together, and sometimes a stout bathing-woman will join this unique dance. The origin of the custom is supposed to have reference to Judas and the rope with which he committed suicide.—*Notes and Queries.*

## EASTER-DAY CUSTOM.

There was an ancient custom at Twickenham of dividing two great cakes in the church upon Easter-day among the young people; but it being looked upon as a great superstitious relic, it was ordered by Parliament, 1645, that the parishioners should forbear that custom, and instead thereof buy loaves of bread for the poor of the parish with the money that should have bought the cakes. It appears that the sum of 1*l.* per annum is still charged upon the vicarage for the purpose of buying penny loaves for poor children on the Thursday after Easter. Within the

memory of man they were thrown from the church steeple to be scrambled for—a custom which prevailed also some time ago at Paddington.

## THE GIPSIES.

It is now thought by the learned that the gipsies did not originate in Egypt, though the name is a corruption of Egyptian. In fact, gipsies are called by a different name in every country in Europe—in France, Bohemians; in Italy, Wallachians, &c. A German author, who has devoted many years to the investigation of the subject, comparing the language and customs of the gipsies with those of other races, arrives at the conclusion that they are of East Indian origin. Their language, their character, and their habits, he says, are unmistakably Hindoo.

The love of distinction is the ruling passion of the human mind; we grudge whatever draws off attention from ourselves to others; and all our actions are but different contrivances, either by sheer malice or affected liberality, to keep it to ourselves or share it with others.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—8—

## SIGN OF THE CROSS

The early English metrical romances prove that if ladies did make the sign of the cross in the middle of their name it was not from ignorance of letters, but from devotion. "And in token I sign it with the cross," is a common form, proving that the symbol was often used as a visible oath.

## SPRING.

Spring, who laves her feet in showers  
Ere she forms her couch of flowers,  
So gently comes that her light head  
Is as the down from thistles shed,  
For she by love is nourished.

Spring, whose form so far surpasses,  
Clad in youthful leaves and grasses,  
The beauties of the full-grown year,  
To every sense is kind and dear,  
So sweetly she makes love appear.

Spring, who fills the warm air with  
wings,

And pleasure's joyous mutterings,  
Many pure thoughts and fancies brings;  
For with the birds the heart then sings,  
Love playing on its sweetest strings.

Spring, who into blossoms breathes  
Her scented breath, and fondly leaves;  
The perfume to delight our sense,  
Yields them her blush in hast'ning  
thence

To give their love dear recompense.

Spring, whose glad welcome Nature says  
In her ten thousand charming ways,  
Has over Winter's darkness spread  
A bridal dress, for she is led  
By love and kindly nourished.

## MARRIED LIFE.

Justus Moser gives the following counsel, as from a wife and mother:—"I try to make myself and all around me agreeable. It will not do to leave a man to himself till he comes to you, to take no pains to attract him, or to appear before him with a long face. It is not so difficult as you think, dear child, to behave to a husband so that he shall remain forever in some measure a husband. I am an old woman, but you can still do what you like; a word from you at the right time will not fail of its effect; what need have you to play the suffering virtue? The tear of a loving girl, says an old book, is like a dewdrop on the rose; but that on the cheek of a wife is a drop of poison to her husband. Try to appear cheerful and contented, and your husband will

be so; and when you have made him happy you will become so, not in appearance, but in reality. The skill required is not so great. Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he is always proud of himself as the source of it. As soon as you are cheerful you will be lively and alert, and every moment will afford you an opportunity of letting fall an agreeable word. Your education, which gives you an immense advantage, will greatly assist you; and your sensibility will become the noblest gift that nature has bestowed on you when it shows itself in affectionate assiduity, and stamps on every action a soft, kind, and tender character, instead of wasting itself in secret repinings.

## SERVANTS.

Many employers know nothing of the history or purposes of their servants, and they take no manner of interest in them beyond the mechanical performance of the work for which they are hired. There is in such cases no chord of attachment, no love, no bond of union between the family and the servants. For everything except work and duty the servants in such establishments are to their employers as unknown strangers, and the whole system of domestic life is like a machine. So long as the clockwork goes on with smoothness and regularity no questions are asked, and no sympathetic interest is awakened. Formerly servants stayed in the same families for years, but now the years are frequently reduced to months; and at this moment domestic servants are amongst the most shifting scenes of life. Wherefore comes it to pass that here in this country, where Christianity is so extensively believed in, there should be so little of the influences of the first principles of Christianity in the practical working of domestic life, so little love and mutual goodwill? To some people the idea of loving a servant would be preposterous, low, and vulgar. But what does the New Testament say? Do all Christian people believe in the second commandment as applied to servants? No, is the answer for thousands of them. Cold, proud, mechanical, selfish, and unloving Pharisees ought to have a new edition of the New Testament with the second commandment left out.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome, and like deep digging for pure water; but when once you come to the springs they rise up and meet you.

## USEFUL RECIPES—HEALTH.

*Spring Aperients.*—For children nothing is better than brimstone and treacle. To each teacupful of this, when mixed, add a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. As this sometimes produces sickness, the following may be used: Tartrate of soda one drachm and a-half, powdered jalap and powdered rhubarb each fifteen grains, ginger two grains. Mix. Dose for a child above five years, one small teaspoonful; above ten years, a large teaspoonful; above fifteen, half the whole, or two teaspoonsfuls; and for a person above twenty, three teaspoonsfuls, or the whole, as may be required by the habit of the person. This medicine may be dissolved in warm water, common or mint tea.

*Aperient Pills.*—Take of compound rhubarb pill a drachm and a scruple, of powdered ipecacuanha six grains, and of extract of hyoscyamus one scruple. Mix and beat into a mass, and divide into 24 pills. Take one or two, or, if of a very costive habit, three at bed-time. For persons requiring a more powerful purge, the same formula, with ten grains of compound extract of colocynth, will form a good purgative pill. The mass receiving this addition must be divided into 30 instead of 24 pills.

*Tonic Aperient.*—Epsom salts one ounce, diluted sulphuric acid one drachm, infusion of qua-sia chips half an imperial pint, compound tincture of rhubarb two drachms. Half a wine-glassful for a dose twice a day.

*Infants' Aperient.*—Rhubarb five grains, magnesia three grains, white sugar a scruple, manna five grains; mix. Dose, varying from a piece half the size of a sweet-pea to a piece the size of an ordinary pea. A very useful laxative for children is composed of calomel two grains, and sugar a scruple, made into five powders. Half of one of these for a child from birth to one year and a-half, and a whole one from that age to five years.

*For Chapped Hands.*—Take an ounce and a-half of spermaceti, half-an-ounce of white wax; scrape them into an earthen vessel or pipkin (an earthen jam-pot will do), add six drachms of pounded camphor, and pour on the whole four table-spoonfuls of best olive oil—let it stand before the fire till it dissolves, stirring it well when liquid. Before you wash your hands, take a small piece of the cerate, and rub it into your hands, then wash them as usual. Putting the cerate on before going to bed is very good.

*For Hiccups.*—Take one teaspoonful of common vinegar.

*For Weak Eyes.*—Two grains acetate of zinc, in two ounces of rose-water; filter the liquor carefully, and wash the eyes night and morning.

*For Chilblains.*—Boil some turnips, and mash them into a pulp; put them in a tub or large basin, and put the feet in them, almost as hot as can be borne, for a short time before going to bed. Of course this must be before the chilblains are broken.

*For Warts.*—Dissolve as much common washing-soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. Another way is to get a little bullock's gall, and keep it in a bottle; rub a little on the warts two or three times a day, and in a short time they will disappear.

*For Toothache.*—A little horseradish scraped and laid on the *cerisie* of the side affected will, in many cases, give speedy relief. Another way is to place a little scraped horseradish in the mouth, or the tooth, and just around the gum. It relieves rheumatic pains in the gums and face also. The mouth may afterwards be rinsed with a little camphorated water, lukewarm.

*For the Earache.*—Four drops of oil of amber, and two drachms of oil of sweet almonds. Four drops of this mixture to be applied to the part affected.

*Lip Salve.*—Spermaceti ointment half-an-ounce, balsam of Peru one quarter of a drachm; mix. It is not *couleur de rose*, but it will cure—often with but a single application. Apply a thin coating with the forefinger just before going into bed.

*Excellent Dentifrice.*—Procure a lump of whitening, and scrape off as much, in fine powder, as will fill a pint pot. Take two ounces of camphor, moisten it with a few drops of brandy or spirit of wine, and rub it into a powder. Mix this with the whitening, and add to it half-an-ounce of powdered myrrh. Put the whole into a wide-mouthed bottle, and cork down. If too strong of the camphor, it will be easy to add a little more whitening.

*To Remove Corns.*—Get four ounces of white diachylon plaster, four ounces of shoemaker's wax, and sixty drops of muriatic acid or spirits of salt. Boil them for a few minutes in an earthen pipkin, and, when cold, roll the mass between the hands, and apply a little on a piece of white leather.

*For a Cough.*—A spoonful of syrup of horehound and ten drops of spirit of sulphur, taken in a glass of spring water.

# April.

The sun has been awooing since the morn,  
Casting his lustful rays upon the earth;  
Whose fertile womb the azure skies adorn,  
Whose balmy bosom heaves in myriad birth.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.		High Water at London Bridge.
A. M.	P. M.			
1 F		Cambridge Easter Term begins	8 15	9 2
2 s		Aldershot purchased, 1854	9 45	10 30
3 S		<i>Low Sunday</i>	11 12	11 46
4 M		Goldsmith died, 1774	--	0 17
5 T		Dividend due at Bank	0 44	1 8
6 W		Oxford Easter Term begins	1 33	1 54
7 T		Prince Leopold born, 1853	2 15	2 38
8 F		Sun rises 5h. 21m. Sets 6h. 43m.	2 59	3 20
9 s		Fire Insurance due	3 41	4 0
10 S		<i>2nd Sunday after Easter</i>	4 21	4 40
11 M		George Canning born, 1770	4 59	5 19
12 T		Panic on Stock Exchange, 1859	5 40	6 2
13 W		Roman Cath. Relief Bill pas. 1829	6 25	6 50
14 T		Advertisement Duty abol., 1853	7 15	7 47
15 F		Easter Term begins	8 22	9 1
16 S		Sun rises 5h. 4m. Sets 6h. 57m.	9 40	10 17
17 S		<i>3rd Sunday after Easter</i>	10 53	11 27
18 M		American Revolution com., 1775	11 57	—
19 T		Alphege	0 21	0 42
20 W		Siege of Derry, 1689	1 1	1 19
21 T		Alexander the Great d., 323 B.C.	1 38	1 54
22 F		Bombardment of Odessa, 1854	2 12	2 28
23 S		St. George	2 46	3 3
24 S		<i>4th Sunday after Easter</i>	3 21	3 38
25 M		Princess Alice born, 1843	3 57	4 15
26 T		Sun rises 4h. 43m. Sets 7h. 13m.	4 34	4 56
27 W		French enter Piedmont, 1859	5 15	5 38
28 T		Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	6 3	6 31
29 F		Marquis of Anglesey died, 1854	6 59	7 32
30 s		Montgomery, poet, died, 1854	8 9	8 50

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

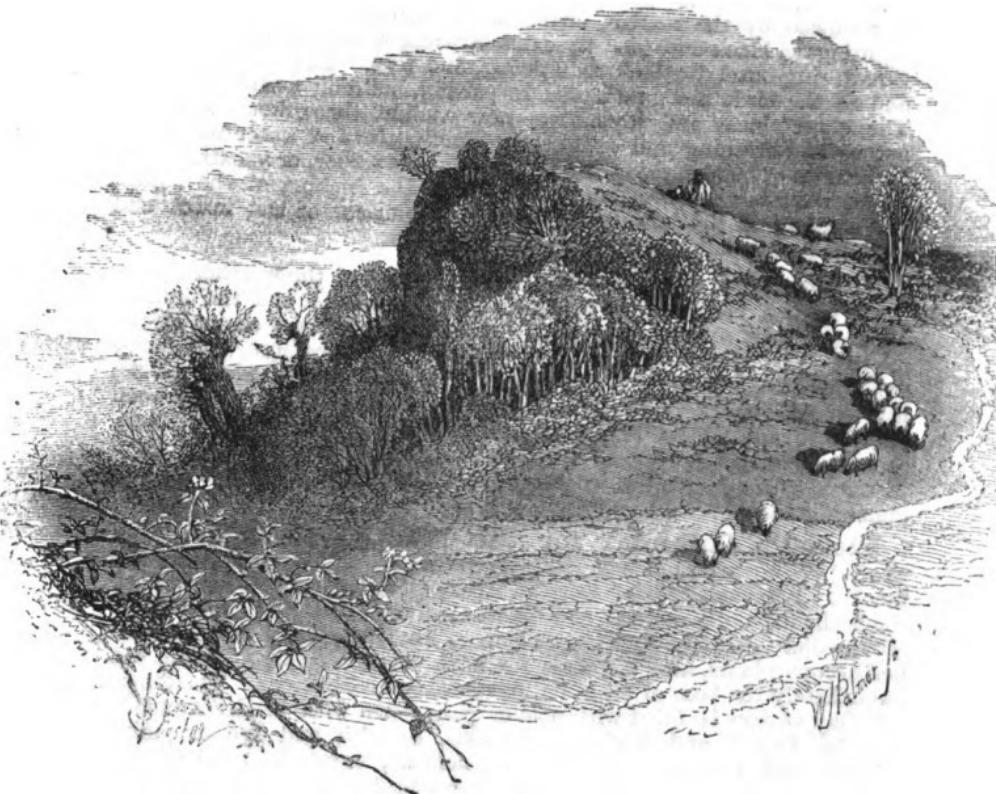
6 New Moon	1h. 49m. P.M.	22 Full Moon	1h. 19m. A.M.
13 First Quarter	12h. 9m. A.M.	29 Last Quarter	4h. 34m. A.M.

#### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAY.	MORNING.	EVENING.
April 3. 1st aft. Easter	Num. 16..John 21	Num. 22..Heb. 5
10. 2nd aft. Easter	Num. 23, 24..Acts 7	Num. 25..Heb. 12
17. 3rd aft. Easter	Deut. 4..Acts 14	Deut. 5..1 Peter 1
24. 4th aft. Easter	Deut. 6..Acts 21	Deut. 7..2 Peter 3

## APRIL.

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"The smooth sweet air is blowing round,  
It is a spirit of hope to all ;  
It whispers o'er the dewy ground,  
And countless daisies hear the call.  
  
It skims above the flat green meadow,  
And darkening sweeps the shining stream ;  
Along the hill it drives the shadow,  
And sports and warms in the skyey beam."—STERLING.

THIS month is proverbial for its variableness. It generally begins with raw and unpleasant weather, the influence of the equinoctial storms still in some degree prevailing. Then come bright and warm days of sunshine, but they are frequently overcast with clouds, and chilled with rough wintry blasts accompanied with showers. Still April has been celebrated as the sweetest month of all the year; partly because it ushers in May, and partly for its own sake.

April is the only month in the year which is not called after Roman deities, or according to its place in the old calendar. Its name is derived from the Latin word *aperire*, to open, because the earth seems now to

open itself and produce its fruits. The Romans dedicated this month to Venus. The Saxons termed it *Ester*, or *Easter-monat*, either from the feast of their goddess Eastré, or because the winds blow generally from the east at this season.

Early in this month the swallow returns. This harbinger of summer is followed by the martin, swift, wryneck, cuckoo, redstart, wagtail, nightingale, black-cap, pied fly-catcher, wren, willow-wren, lark, white-throat, ring-ouzel, turtle-dove, lapwing, and tern. The bittern booms; and all the birds are now busied in pairing, building nests, laying, &c. The cheerfulness and joyousness now visible throughout animated nature is refreshing and delightful. Earth, air, and water teem with multitudes of beings, rising from their winter's torpor, or vacating their secure retreats; the bleating of the sheep, the frisking of the lambs, the caroling of the lark, and the rapid evolutions of the insect and feathered tribes, all tend to cheer and enliven.

**Flowers of the Month.**—The changes of the weather during April have a potent effect in hastening vegetation; and the infinite green which pervades everywhere is perhaps the greatest charm of the month. The black-thorn, ground-ivy, box-tree, sycamore, and many fruit-trees are loaded with flowers or blossoms. Now daisies, violets, lady-smocks, cuckoo-buds, daffodils, primroses, cowslips, harebells, wood anemones, and orchis plants enliven our fields and woods. Lilacs, ranunculus, polyanthus, hyacinths, tulips, and honeysuckles bloom in our gardens; and the wood-crowfoot and marsh marigold in wet marshy places.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—Let the principal sowing of Hardy Annuals be made immediately, if it were not done last month. Plant out beds of German stocks from the early sowings, keep them shaded until rooted; sow more seed for succession, and also of intermediate stock for Autumn blooming. Sow hollyhocks and perennial herbaceous plants, also biennials for next year's blooming. Plant out immediately the beds of tritidia, pavonia, and conchiflora. The dung-bed may at once be filled with pots or pans sown with Tender Annuals, such as French and African marigolds, Spanish and Indian pinks, German and French asters, zinnias, nolanas, tropæola, maurandyas, lophospermums, &c., which will be required to be pricked out into nursery beds to be finally transplanted into the borders towards the end of next month. Let bedding-plants in their various stages have due attention; any which are pot-bound may towards the end of the month be turned out under a temporary framework into light soil, and keep covered at night. Look well to the watering of newly-planted trees, shrubs, roses, and herbaceous plants, if the weather is at all dry and parching.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.—APRIL 4. St. Ambrose.**—This saint was born at Arles in France, about 333. He composed that divine hymn, the *Te Deum*. After an eventful life, he died in 397.

**APRIL 19. St. Alphege.**—Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, was stoned to death by the Danes, at Greenwich, about the year 1012.

**APRIL 23. St. George.**—The patron saint of England, was born in Cappadocia, and was put to death, by order of the Emperor Dioclesian.

**APRIL 25. St. Mark.**—This Evangelist wrote his Gospel about the year 63. He died in the 8th year of Nero, and was buried at Alexandria.

**Business of the Month.—APRIL 5.—Dividends due.**

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## THE HAMMER.

No mechanical device has perhaps more varied uses than the hammer. On the walls of Memphis, Thebes, Mero, and Pompeii, and on the tombs of Egypt and Assyria, the hammer is depicted in various shapes and sizes, suitable for the mason, the carpenter, and the smith. We find in the Scriptures the hammer repeatedly mentioned, and it was evidently used in the same way as in the present day. In Birmingham and other hardware manufacturing towns they use a large faced polished hammer for smoothing metal surfaces, particularly tin ware and copper vessels; and this smoothing process was resorted to in ancient times, as will be seen on referring to the 41st chapter of Isaiah, 7th verse: "He that smootheth with the hammer." Again: "The smith fashioneth it with hammers," Isaiah xliiv., v. 12. This is exactly what we can daily see done by the village blacksmith. We are told that during the building of Solomon's Temple "there was neither hammer nor any tool of iron heard in the house," 1 Kings vi., v. 7, implying an extraordinary fact, as the hammer was so generally used in the erection of buildings. This example of the disuse of the hammer in erecting a place of worship was, it is said, followed in erecting the substantial old church of St. Mary's, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. All the stone was hewn and fashioned before it was brought to Sherborne. The various hammers in use in our time is astonishing; a few of them we may mention: the watchmaker's hammer, a little tool not weighing an ounce, for riveting fine work; the knapping hammer, for making gun-flints and chipping brittle stone, the planishing hammer, for smoothing surfaces instead of burnishing them. The cooper's hammer and the sledge hammer are well known. The tilt hammer, for making bar iron, is lifted by mechanical force; a water wheel was employed before the introduction of steam; as the wheel revolved, a catch "tilted up" the handle of the hammer, and its power was derived from its own enormous weight. But, of all modern appliances, perhaps the steam hammer, invented by Mr. Condy, has been of the greatest service, enabling us to forge masses of iron of immense size; with any other hammer it would be useless to attempt to make such engines as are on board the Great Eastern. The mechanical control over this gigantic hammer is as remarkable as its force. With it a man can crack a nut or smash the anvil upon which it falls. Handel found music in the clang of a hammer; and there are but few whose attention would not be arrested when the strong arm wields it over red-hot iron. The gold-

beater, with his hammer, can so spread the metal that it will become 650,000 times more expansive than its primary surface when cast. The Romans used to gild the walls and ceilings of their apartments, and Pliny says that the gold-beaters could, by the mere power of hammering spread into six hundred leaves a piece of gold four fingers wide. Without the hammer we could neither build ships, nor houses, nor fashion the ploughshare.

## A DIRTY SHILLING.

Bishop Meade gives an account of many of the old families of Virginia. Among these he mentions a man named Watkins, of whom the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, left a manuscript notice. A part of that notice is in these words.—"Without shining abilities, or the advantages of an education, by plain straightforward industry, under the guidance of old-fashioned honesty and good sense, he accumulated an ample fortune, in which it is firmly believed there was *not one dirty shilling*." This is very homely Saxon language, but it is full of pith and point. In Randolph's mind there must have been running some faint reminiscence of the Apostle's phrase, "filthy lucre," used more than once in his epistles. Either term has wide application in these days, when the race for riches seems to absorb all hearts, and few men care for the soil upon their shillings, provided only they have enough of them. Yet the wisest of men says that a good name is better than thousands of gold and silver; whereas a few dirty shillings, a few unjust gains, a few sharp practices, will put a taint upon the accumulation of a life-time. It is worth while for any man before he makes a new addition to his heap, to examine the colour of his coin, and keep out the *dirty lucre*, the *dirty shillings*.

## MUTUAL AID.

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother blinds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the head of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it from their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse without guilt.—*Sir Walter Scott*.

Love not your children unequally, or if you do, show it not, lest you make the one proud, the other envious, and both foolish. If nature has made a difference, it is the part of a tender parent to help the weakest.—*Cobbett*.

# May.

Precursor of the Summer's full-grown might!  
All honoured mistress of the wooded green!  
To thee the fleeting hours their homage plight,  
And deck thee in a robe of brightening sheen.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.
A. M.	P. M.		
1 S		<i>Rogation Sunday. May Day</i>	9 31 10 9
2 M		Royal Academy opens	10 46 11 20
3 T		British Museum closes	11 50 —
4 W		Inundation at Lynn, 1862	0 18 0 44
5 T		<i>Ascension. Holy Thursday</i>	1 9 1 34
6 F		St. John Evangelist	1 58 2 18
7 S		Sun rises 4h. 23m. Sets 7h. 31m.	2 40 3 0
8 S		<i>6th Sunday after Easter</i>	3 22 3 40
9 M		Easter Term ends	4 6 4 20
10 T		Indian Mutiny, 1857	4 39 4 59
11 W		Perceval shot, 1812	5 20 5 38
12 T		Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641	5 59 6 22
13 F		Cambridge Easter Term divides	6 45 7 10
14 S		Oxford Easter Term ends	7 37 8 7
15 S		<i>Pentecost. Whit-Sunday</i>	8 43 9 18
16 M		Whit-Monday	9 51 10 22
17 T		Whit-Tuesday	10 56 11 26
18 W		Oxford Term ends	11 54 —
19 T		Legion of Honour estab., 1802	0 17 0 38
20 F		Sun rises 4h. 3m. Sets 7h. 50m.	0 59 1 20
21 S		First Railway Act passed, 1801	1 41 2 2
22 S		<i>Trinity Sunday</i>	2 20 2 40
23 M		Trinity Term begins	2 58 3 19
24 T		Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 39 4 0
25 W		Princess Helena born, 1846	4 22 4 45
26 T		Corpus Christi	5 6 5 31
27 F		Sun rises 3h. 55m. Sets 8h. 0m.	5 57 6 24
28 S		Davy died, 1829	6 54 7 26
29 S		<i>1st Sunday after Trinity</i>	7 59 8 32
30 M		Pope died, 1744	9 7 9 43
31 T		Commenc. of 30 Yrs.' War, 1618	10 18 10 49

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

5 New Moon	12h. 14m. A.M.	21 Full Moon	1h. 24m. P.M.
13 First Quarter	6h. 21m. P.M.	28 Last Quarter	9h. 21m. A.M.

#### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

LESSONS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
May 1. 5th aft. Easter	Deut. 8..Jn.1.v.43	Deut. 9..Jude
8. 1st aft. Ascen.	Deut. 12..Matt. 6	Deut. 13..Rom. 7
15. Whit Sunday	16to v.18..Ac 10 v.34	Isaiah 11..Ac.19to v.21
22. Trinity Sunday	Genesis 1..Matt. 3	Genesis 18..1 John 5
29. 1st aft. Trinity	Joshua 10..Matt. 27	Joshua 23..1 Cor. 12

## M A Y.

" Now the bright Morning-star, Day's harbinger,  
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her  
The flowery May, who from his green lap throws  
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.  
Hail, bounteous May ! that dost inspire  
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire,  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing.  
Hill and dale both boast thy blessing!  
Thus we salute thee with our early song,  
And welcome thee, and wish thee long."—MILTON.

THE "merry month of May" was the second in the old Alban Kalendar, the third in that of Romulus, and the fifth—the station it now holds—in the one instituted by Numa Pompilius. It consisted of twenty-two days in the Alban, and of thirty-one in Romulus's Kalendar; Numa deprived it of the odd day, which was restored by Julius Cæsar. Some imagine that May was so called from the heathen goddess, Maia, the mother of Mercury. Brady says that "Romulus continued to this month the name of Maius, out of respect to the senate appointed to assist him when he was elected king, who were distinguished by the epithet *Majores*." The Romans deemed it to be under the protection of Apollo; and in the middle age it was dedicated to St. Mary. Our Saxon forefathers termed it *Tri-milki*, because at this season "they began to milk their kine three times in the day." *Me*, an evident corruption of May, was the old Cornish name of this month.

May and its beauties have long been a popular theme of poetical celebration; but in England a great part of it is frequently yet too cold for a perfect enjoyment of nature's loveliness, and sometimes injury is done to the flowers and young fruits, during its course, by blights and chilling winds. A cold and windy May, however, is accounted favourable to the corn; and that rain in this month, and dry winds afterwards, produce a plentiful crop, with that mark of excellence by which grain is usually judged of by connoisseurs—a good feeling in the hand.

The latest summer birds of passage, the fern-owl, sedge, and reed-warbler, spotted fly-catcher, field-lark, razor-bill, dobrel, red-backed shrike, hobby, and landrail, arrive about the beginning of the month. Most of our birds are hatching and rearing their young, and the males are in full song. The sulphur, peacock, tortoise-shell, and white cabbage butterflies are now on the wing; field-crickets, cock-chafers, grass-hoppers, and glow-worms abound; and towards the end of May the bees send forth their early swarms. The hopes of the cultivator are frequently checked during this month, for the astonishing rapidity with which the *aphis* tribe multiplies its numbers causes blight to appear almost suddenly on the return of warm weather. Vast numbers of eggs are closely glued to the twigs of such trees as they infest, and the young insects, when they come forth, begin a work of devastation, which often destroys the fruitfulness of the tree for that season. Many other insects now make their appearance; and towards sunset several kinds of moths may be seen; near the streams the dragon-fly spreads his gauze-like wings, and displays the azure of his body; and field-crickets, may-bugs, forest-flies, and wasps appear in numbers. Young hares are now

seen feeding near the edges of woods and copses; these may be considered as the first produce of the year, but the mother will commonly bring forth two or more pairs in the season. About the middle of the month the cattle are turned into the pastures, and though there may not be a very good supply of grass, the milk soon becomes richer and more abundant.

**Flowers of the Month.**—Early this month the trees put on all their verdure. The lilac and hawthorn bloom. The flowers of the oak, chesnut, Scotch-fir, beech, hornbeam, holly, and alder trees, begin to open, and the orchards display all their charms in the delicate blush of the plum, cherry, pear, and apple blossoms. Meadows are thick with the bright young grass, “running into clouds of white and gold,” with daisies and buttercups; the earth in woods is now shaded, and in dark and dark places is spread with yellow and blue patches of primroses; violets open among the mossy roots of old trees; lilies of the valley “nod their welcome to the little wren as she twitters upon pendant branches;” and the orchis, the honeysuckle, germander, and columbine are in beauty. The hyacinth, standard tulip, laburnum, guelder rose, peony, wallflower, rhododendron, rocket, stock, marygold, and anemone bloom in the garden.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—Early in this month commence planting the rooted runners of Neapolitan, Russian, and tree violets, and take care during the season to give them abundance of water; propagate also Spring-flowering plants, such as alyssum, Iberis, Arabia, wall-flowers, and arenarias. Sow a bed of German asters and Hardy Annuals in pots, for filling up vacancies later in the season. The last week in the month will be the proper time to commence planting out the bedding plants: begin with the hardiest plants, leaving the tenderer sorts until early next month. Commence planting in the mixed borders the Tender Annuals, and water through a fine rose to settle the earth firmly about the roots. Roses should now have plenty of liquid manure and frequent syrings overhead. Rhododendrons and other choice flowering shrubs must be constantly watered in dry weather to secure a fine bloom; and protect choice tulips from drenching rains.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—**MAY 1. Rogation Sunday.**—This day was appointed by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienna, in the year 469, to be offered up with fasting to God,

**MAY 5. Ascension Day.**—From the earliest times this day was set apart to commemorate our Saviour's ascension into heaven.

**MAY 6. St. John the Evangelist.**—This saint was a Galilean by birth. He was condemned, by the Emperor Domitian, to be thrown into a cask of burning oil, from which he escaped unscathed. He lived to the reign of Trajan, and died about ninety years of age.

**MAY 15. Whit-Sunday.**—This day takes place of the Pentecostal feast among the Jews, and is in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles on the day of Pentecost.

**MAY 16. Whit-Monday.**—This day and Whit-Tuesday are observed as festivals, for the same reason as Monday and Tuesday in Easter.

**MAY 19. St. Dunstan.**—St. Dunstan was born at Glastonbury in 924. He was successively Bishop of Worcester and London, and Archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 988.

**MAY 22. Trinity Sunday.**—This festival was formally admitted into the Romish church during the fourteenth century.

**MAY 26. Corpus Christi.**—This festival was appointed in honour of the Eucharist, and always falls on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—88—

## IN A HURRY.

It is all very well to be occasionally, for two or three days, or even for a fortnight, in a hurry. Every earnest man, with work to do, will find that occasionally there comes a pressure of it; there comes a crowd of things which must be done quickly if they are done at all; and the condition thus induced is hurry. I am aware, of course, that there is a distinction between haste and hurry—hurry adding to rapidity the element of painful confusion; but, in the case of ordinary people, haste generally implies hurry. And it will never do to become involved in a mode of life which implies a constant breathless pushing on. It must be a horrible thing to go through life in a hurry. It is highly expedient for all, it is absolutely necessary for most men, that they should have occasional leisure. Many enjoyments—perhaps all the tranquil and endearing enjoyments of life—cannot be felt except in leisure. And the best products of the human mind and heart can be brought forth only in leisure. Little does he know of the calm, unexciting, unwearying, lasting satisfaction of life who has never known what it is to place the leisurely hand in the idle pocket, and to saunter to and fro. Mind, I utterly despise the idler—the loafer, as Yankees term him, who never does anything—whose idle hands are always in his idle pockets, and who is always sauntering to and fro. Leisure, be it remembered, is the intermission of labour; it is the blink of idleness in the life of a hardworking man. It is only in the case of such a man that leisure is dignified, commendable, or enjoyable. But to him it is all these, and more. Let us not be ever driving on. The machinery, physical and mental, will not stand it. It is fit that one should occasionally sit down on a grassy bank, and look listlessly, for a long time, at the daisies around, and watch the patches of bright blue sky through green leaves overhead. It is right to rest on a large stone by the margin of a river; to rest there on a summer day for a long time, and to watch the lapse of the water as it passes away, and to listen to its silvery ripples over the pebbles. Who but a blockhead will think you idle? Of course blockheads may; but you and I, my reader, do not care a rush for the opinion of blockheads.

—*The Country Parson.*

## ORNAMENTAL LIVING FENCES.

Although this method is by no means new, as it has been largely practised on the Continent for more than three centuries, it has been seldom used in England. It is the method of forming the sides of berceaux walks, and consists in planting

young slender trees in a slanting direction, every tree leaning the opposite way and in the same line, so that they cross each other and form a regular trellis with diamond-shaped openings. At the parts which come in contact, if a small piece of the bark is removed and the parts tied together and clayed over, as in common grafting, a union takes place, leaving each tree grafted into its neighbour, which in time makes one of the most beautiful and strong hedge fences imaginable. The following trees are best suited for the purpose:—Mountain ash, common ash, laburnum, most of the poplars, strong growing willows, alders, birch, beech, chesnut, elm, hornbeam, &c. Such fences need at no time exceed four or five inches in thickness; and, when established a few years, will resist bullocks or any kind of cattle, and form excellent screens in gardens for separating one part from another, or for hiding out objects it is desirable shall not be seen.

## DANGEROUS PLEASURES.

I have sat upon the sea-shore and waited for its gradual approaches, and have seen its dancing waves and white surf, and admired that He who measured it with his hand had given to it such life and motion; and I have lingered till its gentle waters grew into mighty billows, and had well-nigh swept me from my firmest footing. So have I seen a heedless youth gazing with a too curious spirit upon the sweet motions and gentle approaches of inviting pleasure, till it has detained his eye and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul, and swept him to a swift destruction.

—*Basil Montague.*

## DON'T SCORN THE HUMBLE.

We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humble man who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humblest. A man of a liberal mind has a reverence for the little pride that seasons every condition, and would deem it sacrilege to affront, or abate, the respect which is maintained with none of the adventitious aids, and solely by the observance of the honesties.

## SORROW.

It would be a poor result of all our anguish and wrestling, if we were nothing but our old selves at the end of it—if we could return to the same blind loves, the same self-confident blame, the same light thoughts, the same frivolous gossip, the same feeble sense of that Unknown toward which we have sent forth irrepressible cries in our loneliness.

## TRINITY AND TREASURES.

## DICKIE LEE.

Oh, Dickie Lee! Oh, Dickie Lee!  
Of the sunny days gone by;  
The bonny lad I called my lover,  
The bonny lad that loved no other,  
No other lass but me!  
Oh, we were in love when our years were few,  
And our hearts were fresh as the morning dew—  
Six years was I, and seven was he:  
And since those days long years have passed—  
Long years of blossom and of blast;  
But in them all there never grew  
A love more sweet, a love more true,  
Than that of Dickie Lee!

I often think of Dickie Lee,  
And the summers long ago—  
Of the old school-house, and the little brook,  
With its mossy banks in the shady nook,  
Where we would fish till the bells did ring,  
With our "home made line" of a bonnet string,  
And a crooked pin that served for a hook,  
And learned more joy than the spelling-book;  
But if we were late and the teacher cross,  
The blow and rebuke I "counted as dross,"  
And during it all I only could see  
The sparkling dark eyes of my Dickie Lee!  
I wonder now if Dickie Lee  
Looks back across the years,  
Smiling, perhaps, at the thought of me,  
And the funny times we used to see  
In that school-house dim of yore!  
On the little bench close by the door,  
The little bench that would hold but four—  
Jane, Lois, Dickie, and me—  
And the lambs of the flock were we.  
I wonder now if he ever thinks  
Of the dreadful time when he stole the  
pinks  
And roses rare to give to me?  
And what befel poor Dickie Lee?

They tell me that my Dickie Lee  
Is a man of wealth and pride;  
That he has ships upon the sea,  
Titles, too, of high degree,  
And that a lady became his bride:  
Very well, so let it be,  
Fickle have I been as he.

'Tis many a year since he was my lover,  
Loving me well, and loving no other;  
'Tis many a year since the bare-footed lad  
Romped close by my side, making merry and  
glad;  
'Tis many a year, 'tis many a year  
That seals up the past and brings down a tear—  
But I think of him yet as a laughing boy,  
Knowing or dreaming of nought but joy,  
Unless he dreamt of me.  
And I would not see the man of care  
That calls himself Richard Lee,  
That has wasted cheeks and thin grey hair,  
For oh! he would steal from me  
Something I love and cherish well,  
An image shrined in a secret cell,  
And it is dear to me;  
Though the face is freckled, and plain, and lean,  
Yet memory calls it bright and serene,  
And keepeth the spot of its dwelling green  
For the sake of Dickie Lee,  
The little boy that long ago  
Was really in love with me!

J. Marsh.

## IRON FORMED BY ANIMALCULES.

In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers or banks of iron exclusively built up by animalcules, not unlike those that have laid the foundations of large islands in the ocean, by silently and for ages cementing matter with matter, so as to create those beautiful forms known as madrepores, milleporæ, sclerites, &c. The iron thus found is called in Sweden lake-ore, distinguished, according to its form, into gunpowder, pearl, money, or cake-ore. In winter, the Swedish peasant, who has but little to do in that season, makes holes in the ice of a lake, and with a long pole probes the bottom until he has found an iron bank. An iron sieve is then let down, and with a sort of ladle, conveniently fashioned for the purpose, the loose ore is shovelled into the sieve, which is then hoisted up again. The ore thus extracted is, of course, mixed with a quantity of sand and other extraneous matter, which is got rid of by washing it in a cradle, like that used by gold-diggers. A man may get out a ton of iron ore per day by this process.

## VICE.

He who yields himself to vice must inevitably suffer. If the human law does not convict and punish him, the moral law, which will have obedience, will follow him to his doom. Every crime is committed for a purpose, with some idea of future personal pleasure; and just so sure as God governs the universe, so surely does a crime, although concealed, destroy the happiness for the future. No matter how deeply laid have been the plans of the criminal, or how desperately executed, detection pursues him like a bloodhound, and tracks him to his fate.

## MAY.

The wet leaves flap, the sad boughs sway,  
The Spring is dead and her child, May;  
May, who fed the nestling bird;  
May, who sang at every mard;  
May, who turned the dew to wine;  
May, who bade the sun to shine;  
May, who gave us skies of blue;  
May, who brought the cockatoo;  
May, who gave the sunbeams power;  
May, who sent the hawthorn flower;  
May, who buds, with soft rain fed;  
May, the Spring's dear child, is dead.

He that may do all that he will has need of a most powerful and righteous will, to will what he ought, what is best for others, what is best even for himself.

## USEFUL RECIPES—PRESERVES, &amp;c.

*To Cover Jam.*—There is nothing more required than to moisten thin brown paper or silver paper with the white of an egg; it adheres most closely, and perfectly excludes the air.

*Blackberry Jam.*—Gather the fruit in dry weather; allow half a pound of good brown sugar to every pound of fruit; boil the whole together gently for an hour, or till the blackberries are soft, stirring and mashing them well. Preserve it like any other jam, and it will be found very useful in families, particularly for children—regulating their bowels, and enabling you to dispense with cathartics. It may be spread on bread, or on puddings, instead of butter.

*Gloucester Jelly.*—Boil in two quarts of water till reduced to one quart the following ingredients: hart-horn shavings, isinglass, barley, and rice, one ounce of each. When this jelly, which is light and very nourishing, is to be taken, a few tablespoonfuls of it must be dissolved in a little milk, together with a bit of cinnamon, lemon peel, and sugar. It will be very good without the seasoning.

*Rice Jelly*—Boil half a pound of rice and a small piece of cinnamon in two quarts of water for one hour; pass it through a sieve, and when cold it will be a firm jelly, which, when warmed in milk and sweetened, will be very nutritious; add one pint of milk to the rice, in the sieve, boil it for a short time, stirring it constantly, strain it, and it will resemble thick milk if eaten warm.

*Strengthening Jelly.*—Simmer in two quarts of soft water one ounce of pearl barley, one ounce of sago, one ounce of rice, till reduced to one quart. Take a teacupful in milk morning, noon, and night.

*Apple Jelly.*—Take fifty juicy baking apples—sheep-snouts are the best; take off the rind; cut them in quarters, carefully keeping out the cores and pips; put them in a wide stewpan; cover them with spring water, and let them boil slowly until reduced to a pulp, about the thickness of apple sauce. Squeeze them in a coarse towel until quite dry. To every pint of juice add one pound of loaf sugar, and the rind of a lemon. Put it on the fire, and let it simmer slowly. As it boils throw in, for every pint of juice, the strained juice of two lemons. Stir over the fire, let it boil again; with your spoon take out the lemon rind, and put it in pots to cool. The juice squeezed from the apples should be rather thick; the lemon juice clears it.

*Preserved Apples.*—Take fifty of the best lemon pippins, cut into thick slices, and twenty-five sheep-snouts, very juicy, and cut small. Boil with them four pounds of loaf sugar to every nine pounds of apples, the rind of six lemons, and two ounces of white ginger in slices. When putting them into the stewpan, add as much water as will keep them from burning; the sheep-snouts will then form a syrup for the pippins.

*Mock Preserved Ginger.*—Boil, as if for the table, small, tender, white carrots, scrape them until free from all spots, and take out the hearts. Steep them in spring water, changing it every day, until all vegetable flavour has left them. To every pound of carrot so prepared add one quart of water, two pounds of loaf sugar, two ounces of whole ginger, and the shred rind of a lemon. Boil for a quarter of an hour every day, until the carrots clear; and, when nearly done, add red pepper to taste. This will be found equal to West Indian preserved ginger.

*To Pickle Tomatoes.*—As you gather them throw into cold vinegar; when you have enough, take them out, and scald some spices tied in a bag, in good vinegar, and pour it hot over them.

*To Pickle Peaches*—Take ripe but hard peaches, wipe off the down, stick a few cloves into them, and lay them in cold spiced vinegar. In three months they will be sufficiently pickled, and also retain much of their natural flavour.

*To Pickle Walnuts.*—Gather them when dry. Take a large needle and perforate them through in several places. Strew the bottom of a jar with the best powdered ginger, crushed cloves, and salt; then put in some walnuts. Then again salt, powdered ginger, crushed cloves, and so on alternately, till the jar is rather more than three-quarters filled, placing plenty of salt and the spices at top. Then cover them with the best vinegar—the French vinegar is excellent. Quite fill the jar with vinegar; tie a bladder over the jar, and set it by till November or December. Then pour the liquor off, and this, boiled up with spices, anchovies, English shallots, and plenty of bay-leaves, adding cayenne pepper, and more salt, will form a most excellent walnut catsup for fish or steaks. Then put fresh vinegar, spices, and bay-leaves to the walnuts; fill the jar; and in a fortnight they will be fit to eat, and are very far superior to those that are soaked in salt and water, as they are usually done, besides gaining a good fish sauce from the first vinegar.

# June.

Through the fresh garnished trees there comes a sigh  
Of Summer, mourning for the dying Spring,  
As if a truant angel, passing by,  
Had waved each leaflet with her trembling wing.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.
			A. M.      P. M.
1	w	Sir David Wilkie died, 1840	11 20      11 .52
2	t	Gordon Riots, 1780	—      0 20
3	f	Victory over Dutch Fleet, 1665	0 48      1 14
4	s	Sun rises 3h. 48m. Sets 8h. 8m.	1 38      2 1
5	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity</i>	2 25      2 46
6	m	Cavour died, 1861	3 4      3 25
7	r	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 44      4 2
8	w	Edward, Black Prince, d., 1376	4 21      4 38
9	t	Pascal born, 1623	4 58      5 16
10	r	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	5 36      5 54
11	s	St. Barnabas	6 16      6 38
12	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity</i>	6 59      7 22
13	m	Trinity Term ends	7 47      8 17
14	t	Battle of Naseby, 1645	8 49      9 21
15	w	Magna Charta, 1215	9 51      10 22
16	t	Earl Canning died, 1862	10 53      11 24
17	r	Sun rises 3h. 44m. Sets 8h. 17m.	11 54      —
18	s	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	0 20      0 45
19	S	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity</i>	1 9      1 34
20	m	Accession of Q. Victoria, 1837	1 56      2 17
21	t	Proclamation	2 41      3 4
22	w	Income Tax commenced, 1842	3 28      3 50
23	t	Sale of East India House, 1861	4 12      4 35
24	r	St. John Baptist. Midsum. day	4 57      5 23
25	s	Sun rises 3h. 46m. Sets 8h. 19m.	5 49      6 15
26	S	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity</i>	6 40      7 8
27	m	Dr. Dodd executed, 1777	7 36      8 7
28	t	Coronation of Q. Victoria, 1838	8 37      9 13
29	w	St. Peter	9 48      10 21
30	r	Militia Bill, 1852	10 56      11 30

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

4 New Moon	11h. 40m. A.M.	19 Full Moon	10h. 54m. P.M.
12 First Quarter	11h. 48m. A.M.	26 Last Quarter	2h. 15m. P.M.

#### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAY.	MORNING.	EVENING.
June 5. 2nd aft. Trinity	Judges 4.. Mark 6	Judges 5..2 Cor. 3
12. 3rd aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 2.. Mark 12	1 Sam. 3..2 Cor. 9
19. 4th aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 12.. Luke 3	1 Sam. 13.. Galat. 3
26. 5th aft Trinity	1 Sam. 15..Luke 9	1 Sam. 17.. Ephes. 3

## JUNE.

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"At this sweet time the glory of the Spring,  
Young verdurous June's delightful opening,  
When leaves are loveliest, and young fruits and flowers  
Fear not the frosts of May's uncertain hours;  
Rich, rife, luxuriant, yet with tenderest hues,  
Waves the full foliage; and with morning dews,  
And showers that gush down from the radiant skies,  
To bring below the air of Paradise,  
Awakening freehest fragrance as they pass;  
There is a precious greenness on the grass,  
Yet somewhat darkened with the loftier swell,  
And purple tinge of spike and panicle;  
Where vivid is the gleam of distant corn,  
And long and merry are the songs of morn."—HOWITT.]

SUMMER begins in June; which is really in this climate what the poets represent May to be—the most lovely month in the year. "The hopes of Spring," observes an eminent writer, "are realized, yet the enjoyment is but commenced; we have all Summer before us; the cuckoo's two notes are now at what may be called their ripest,—deep

and loud ; so is the hum of the bee ; little clouds lie in lumps of silver about the sky, and sometimes fall to complete the growth of the herbage ; yet we may now lie down on the grass, or the flowering banks, to read or write."

June was named by Romulus either from the Pagan goddess Juno, or out of compliment to the *junior* or inferior branch of the Roman senate. Mercury was regarded by the old Romans as the deity who presided over June. The Saxons called it *weyd-monat*, because the beasts did then weyd, or go to feed in the meadows, *wold* or weed-month, and *sere-monat*, or dry-month.

**Flowers of the Month.**—The trees are now in their fullest garniture, and the fields and hedges in full blossom with the clover, bean, blue and yellow nightshade, foxglove, mallow, poppy, corn-cockle, water-iris, catch-fly, bind-weed, ragged-robin, thyme, white briony, wild honeysuckle, and the flower of the hip or wild rose. In addition to the flowers of May, the parterre beams with the jasmine, golden-road, larkspur, sunflowers, amarylhs, lupins, carnations, Chinese-pinks, holly-hocks, ladies'-slippers, campanulas or little bells, martagons, periwinkles, lilies, sweet-williams, poppies, roses, snapdragons, nasturtiums, chrysanthemums, convolvuluses, &c.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—As the season is now arrived to get out the whole of the stock of bedding plants, such things as turban ranunculus, hyacinths, and other bulbs, must be taken up at any sacrifice ; they must, therefore, be very carefully lifted without injuring the foliage, and plunged in sand for a time before being exposed to dry for storing ; the next thing is to give the beds a little fresh compost, and proceed with the planting. When all the bedding-out is done, let the surface of the beds be neatly levelled, and such as require it have the plants pegged down. Continue the planting out of Tender Annuals. Patches of Annuals sown last month must be well thinned out ; and more may be sown for later blooming. Plant in the mixed borders a good number of cuphea platycentra and strigulosa. The propagation of Spring-flowering herbaceous plants must be finished off immediately. Pinks also, and pansies, must now be propagated. About the middle of the month sow Brompton, Queen, and Emperor stocks ; and finish off the planting of dahlias. Continue to give roses thorough syringings, and also repeated doses of liquid manure.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—**JUNE 1. Nicomedes.**—He was a pupil of St. Peter, and was beaten to death with leaden plummets, on account of his religion, in the reign of Domitian.

**JUNE 5. St. Boniface.**—Boniface, a Saxon presbyter, was murdered in a barbarous manner by the populace near Utrecht, in 755.

**JUNE 11. St. Barnabas.**—Was descended of the tribe of Levi, and born at Cyprus. He was stoned to death by the Jews.

**JUNE 17. St. Alban.**—This saint suffered martyrdom at Verulam, now St. Alban's, in 303.

**JUNE 24. St. John the Baptist.**—The nativity of this disciple is celebrated by the Christian church on this day.

**JUNE 29. St. Peter.**—The festival in honour of this apostle, who was crucified with his head downwards, was instituted in the year 813.

**Business of the Month.**—**JUNE 20.**—Overseers to fix on church-doors notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims. Persons on the register need not make a new claim, unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## A LONG FLIGHT.

We have sometimes pleased our fancy, as we have stood on the beach of one of our south-western bays, with the thought that if we could send forth a little bird, with the power of unflagging flight, straight out to seaward, strictly forbidding the pinion to be closed until land was beneath her, we might welcome her again to England, without her course of twenty-five thousand miles having deviated sensibly from her original departure. Right away would she stretch, on something like a S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. course, keeping between the meridian of 10 deg. and 80 deg. W., across the line on 20 deg. away through the South Atlantic, crossing the Antarctic pole, and then up, up, through the Pacific, leaving New Zealand on the right and Australia on the left—over that coral sea where the isles, though they look thickly studded on our maps, are widely enough separated by vast horizons—over the still more desert North Pacific, in the meridian of 170 deg. W.—across the scattered Aleutian chain—through Behring's Straits and over the Arctic Pole—giving as wide a berth to Spitzbergen on the one hand as to Iceland on the other—till she folded her wings on our own fair land once more, having performed her weary stretch of ocean almost in a straight line. But even this uninterrupted length, vast as it is, will give us but an inadequate notion of the world of waters, unless we consider its area also. By what comparisons shall we grasp an idea of this? It will take a diligent traveller several years of almost constant railway journeying to form a tolerable adequate notion of the extent of England. Then let him essay to cover the expanse of ocean with Englands, and he will have to lay down two thousand five hundred, side by side and end to end, before the watery plain is covered. Or let a vigorous pedestrian set on a journey to follow the windings of the coast line, whithersoever its indentations may lead him—he may omit the shores of the smaller islands—and yet a quarter of a century will have elapsed before he have finished his task, allowing him fifteen miles every day.—*The Physical Geography of the Sea.*

## A CHEERFUL SPIRIT.

Cheerfulness fills the soul with harmony; it composes music for churches and hearts; it makes glorifications of God; it produces thankfulness and serves the end of charity; and, when the oil of gladness runs over, it makes bright and tall emissions of light and holy fires, reaching up to a cloud and making joy round about. Therefore, since it is so innocent, and may be so pious and full of

holy advantage, whatsoever can innocently minister to this holy joy does set forward the work of religion and charity. And, indeed, charity itself, which is the vertical top of all religion, is nothing else but a union of joys concentrated in the heart, and reflected from all the angles of our life and intercourse. It is a rejoicing in God, a gladness in our neighbour's good, a pleasure in doing good, a rejoicing with him; and without love we cannot have any joy at all.

## THE CUCKOO.

When a warm and scented steam  
Rises from the flowering earth;  
When the green leaves are all still,  
And the song-birds cease their mirth;  
In the silence before rain  
Comes the cuckoo back again.  
  
When the Spring is all but gone,  
Tearful April, laughing May;  
When a hush comes on the woods,  
And the sunbeams cease to play;  
In the silence before rain  
Comes the cuckoo's voice again.

## CHOICE OF PROFESSIONS.

Many a man is on the wrong road altogether with respect to his profession. We have known an artist whose true vocation was a linendraper, and more than one tradesman with all his head and heart in art, a very bad bargainer, but a good judge of colours, and a capital hand at dressing out a window; a solicitor, ground down to a London desk, whose native road lay along the sea-beach and between the storm and the flood; a clergyman who would have been more at home in a carpenter's shop than in the pulpit; and an actress whose *beau ideal* of human life was a farm-house down in the remote country, where she might feed her ducks and chickens herself, and superintend the dairy and the baking. Now all these people were on wrong roads in life, consequently they could never cultivate their hedge-sides properly, but were forced to be content with sloes, and hips, and blackberries, and anything else that came handy and by the grace of nature; never able to raise a bushel of grain for harvest-time, or to gather their own apples for winter storage. If they had been on the right track for each, they might have cultivated every square foot of their portions, and then the world would have had so much added harmony between character and circumstance, and so much more faithful work heartily performed, which is always a gain to the world, never too rich in pilgrims going the right road to Mecca.

# July.

Now cometh welcome Summer with great strength,  
Joyously smiling in high lustihood,  
Conferring on us days of longest length,  
For rest or labour, in town, field, or wood.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.
A. M.	P. M.		
1 F		Princess Alice married, 1862	— 0 2
2 s		Visitation of B. V. M.	0 32 0 58
3 S		6th Sunday after Trinity	1 24 1 48
4 M		Sovereigns first issued, 1817	2 10 2 31
5 T		Sun rises 3h. 52m. Sets 8h. 16m.	2 52 3 11
6 W		Sir T. More beheaded, 1535	3 29 3 46
7 T		Sheridan died, 1816	4 2 4 20
8 F		Burke died, 1797	4 37 4 54
9 s		Oxford Trinity Term ends	5 11 5 28
10 S		7th Sunday after Trinity	5 45 6 4
11 M		Peace of Villafranca, 1859	6 23 6 44
12 T		George Stephenson died, 1848	7 5 7 27
13 W		King Leopold elected, 1831	7 52 8 20
14 T		Bastille destroyed, 1789	8 55 9 30
15 F		St. Swithin	10 4 10 38
16 s		Sun rises 4h. 3m. Sets 8h. 7m.	11 14 11 48
17 S		8th Sunday after Trinity	— 0 17
18 M		Petrarch died, 1374	0 46 1 12
19 T		George IV. crowned, 1821	1 38 2 2
20 W		Margaret	2 25 2 51
21 T		1st Battle of Bull Run, 1861	3 15 3 39
22 F		Gibraltar taken, 1704	4 0 4 22
23 s		Sun rises 4h. 12m. Sets 7h. 59m.	4 46 5 8
24 S		9th Sunday after Trinity	5 30 5 55
25 M		St. James	6 18 6 42
26 T		St. Anne	7 7 7 35
27 W		Battle of Talavera, 1809	8 5 8 38
28 T		Cowley died, 1667	9 15 9 53
29 F		Sir C. Cresswell died, 1863	10 31 11 10
30 s		Sun rises 4h. 22m. Sets 7h. 49m.	11 45 —
31 S		10th Sunday after Trinity	0 18 0 46

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

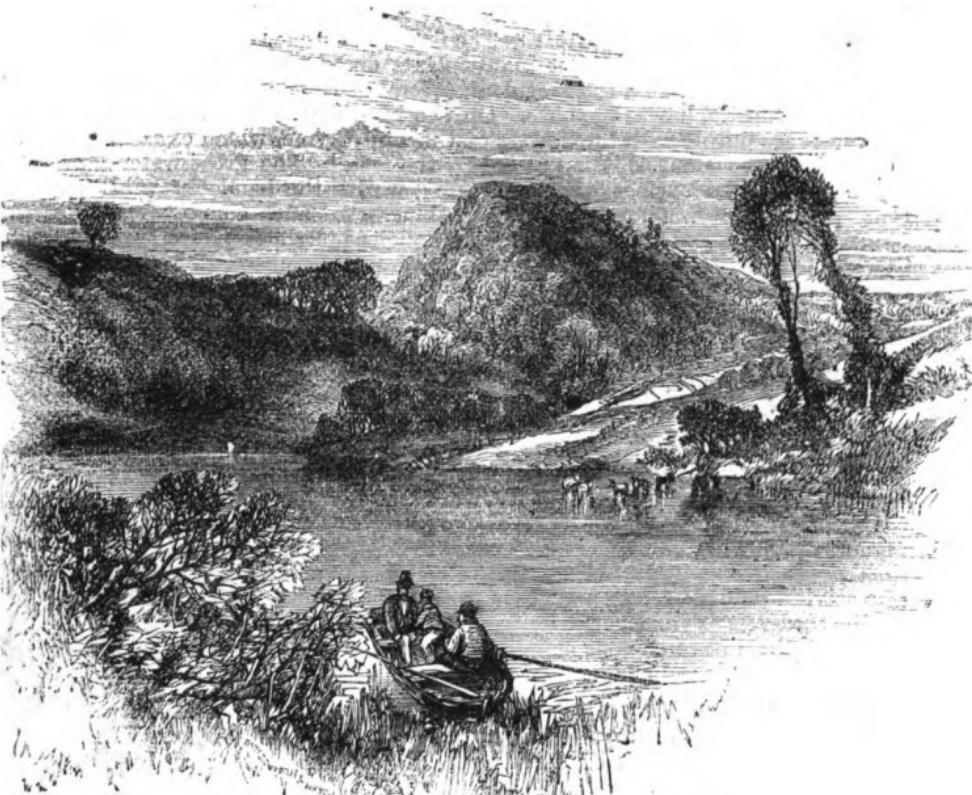
3 New Moon	12h. 24m. A.M.	19 Full Moon	6h. 36m. A.M.
12 First Quarter	3h. 51m. A.M.	25 Last Quarter	8h. 46m. P.M.

#### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
July 3. 6th aft. Trinity	2 Sam. 12.. Luke 15	2 Sam. 19.. Philip. 3
10. 7th aft. Trinity	2 Sam. 21.. Luke 22	2 Sam. 24.. 1 Thes. 2
17. 8th aft. Trinity	1 Kings 13.. John 5	1 Kings 17.. 1 Tim. 1
24. 9th aft. Trinity	1 Kings 18.. John 12	1 Kings 19.. 2 Tim. 3
31. 10th aft. Trinity	1 Kings 21.. John 19	1 Kings 22.. Heb. 3

## JULY.

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" 'Tis sweet to muse upon His skill display'd  
(Infinite skill) in all that He hath made!  
To trace in Nature's most minute design'  
The signature and stamp of power Divine;  
To wonder at a thousand insect-forms,  
These hatch'd, and those resuscitated worms,  
New life ordain'd and brighter scenes to share,  
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air."—COWPER.

JULY is the hottest month of the twelve. The direct influence of the sun, indeed, is continually diminishing after the Summer solstice; but the earth and air have been so thoroughly heated, that the warmth which they retain more than compensates, for a time, the diminution of the solar rays. There is a sense of sultriness and of quiet all over nature. The birds are silent; the little brooks are dried up; and the ground is chapped with parching. The shadows of the trees are particularly grateful, heavy, and still. The traveller delights to cut across the country through the fields and leafy lanes; and the cattle seek the shade or plunge in the pools and streams.

This month was originally the fifth in the Roman Kalendar, till Mark Antony denominated it July in honour of his friend, Caius Cæsar, whose surname was Julius. July was anciently dedicated to Jupiter. The Saxons called it *hen-monat*, or foliage month; also, *hey-monat*, because therein they usually mowed, and made their hay-harvest; and *maed-monat*, from the meads being then in their bloom.

**Flowers of the Month.**—The flowers of June now lose their beauty, shrivel, and fade; but many plants do not bloom till July, particularly the aromatic, the succulent, several of the aquatic, and the thistle, sow-thistle, hawk-weed, &c. On the high downs "all the little mole-hills are purple with the flowers of the wild thyme, which exhales its rich aromatic odour as it is pressed by the feet." The great water-lily floats on the surface of the stream; whilst the hemlock, wild clematis, centaury, pimpernel, cockle, blue-bell, and convolvuses, beautify the fields and hedges. Nasturtiums, pinks, hollyhocks, lilies, sunflowers, China-asters, lupines, columbines, veronicas, tuberoses, yellow roses, French marygold, lavateras, London-pride, mignonette, &c., enliven the gardens.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—Bedded-out plants will now be started off into full growth, and will require to be trained out and nicely pegged down as they advance. As roses will now be the object of great attraction, they must have corresponding attention paid them. Lose no time in getting a good stock of cloves, picotees, and carnations layered. Prick out Brompton and Queen stocks in nursery beds; see that beds of violets do not want water. Towards the end of the month put in a few hand-lights of choice verbena cuttings on a south border, which will make fine plants to pot in September, and supply any number of cuttings in the Spring. Stake hollyhocks and dahlias in time, also salvias, phloxes, asters, and other Autumnal blooming plants. Pick off the seed-vessels from rhododendron, and azaleas, and if the weather is dry let them have copious supplies of water. Clip box edgings, also yew, thorn, and laurel hedges.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—**JULY 2.** *Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*—This festival was instituted by Urban VI, to commemorate the visit of the Virgin Mary to the mother of John the Baptist.

**JULY 3.** *Translation of St. Martin.*—This day was appointed to celebrate the removal of his bones from a common grave to a splendid tomb.

**JULY 15.** *St. Swithin.*—Swithin was appointed Bishop of Winchester in 852, and died in 863.

**JULY 20.** *St. Margaret.*—She was born at Antioch, and was tortured and then beheaded, in the year 278.

**JULY 22.** *Mary Magdalen.*—This day was first dedicated to the memory of Mary Magdalen, by Edward VI.

**JULY 25.** *St. James.*—This disciple suffered martyrdom under Herod Agrippa, in July 44. St. James is the tutelar saint of the Spaniards.

**JULY 26.** *St. Anne.*—Saint Anne was mother of the Virgin Mary. Her festival was introduced by the Romish church.

**Business of the Month.**—**JULY 5.**—Annual license to be taken out by pawnbrokers and appraisers.

**JULY 5.**—Dividends due.

**JULY 19.**—Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on the 6th of January must be paid on or before this day, by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

**JULY 31.**—Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## ATOMS.

It is not derogatory to the human mind to say that it can neither comprehend great things nor small. It is a fact that no man knows what an atom is—that is, an atom of any material in its smallest state of existence. Very few can comprehend the size of the earth we inhabit, or of the sun, or of the planet Jupiter, which immense orbs are but a collection of atoms, and which, after all, are only a few of the countless worlds of the universe. We can conceive the existence of a small particle of marble, or of wood, or of sugar, or paper; but when the mind endeavours to form a conception of the smallest particle of any of these materials, it falters. When, again, it considers that what appears to be the smallest particle of sugar or of marble can be further divided, and that in reality these materials consist of three other atoms of matter united to form one particle or atom of sugar, or marble, &c., the idea is perplexing. It is an ascertained fact that sugar consists of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; but the ultimate size of the atoms of any of these elements is beyond the mind's comprehension. Nevertheless, chemists give to atoms of all the elements an ultimatum, and assign to them a definite weight—that is, a weight by comparison of one to another. It is found that when one substance unites with another it does so always in a definite regular proportion; thus one hundred parts of oxygen always unite with double their weight of sulphur, four times their weight of selenium, and eight times their weight of tellurium, and so on with every other element, sometimes higher in weight, and at others lower, as the case may be; but it never varies for each specific element. Hence, after numerous experiments performed with the greatest care, chemists have fixed an atomic weight to all the elements, which is the proportion with which they combine with each other; though of different weight yet they are atom to atom.

## HOW TO WAIT.

Where is the human being, male or female, who understands patiently how to wait? That five or ten minutes, which hangs so heavily on his hands, how does he torture himself with devising possible occupation for it? He may never, at any other period, have been particularly solicitous to fill the passing hours with good deeds; but now how intensely alive is he to their irreparable loss! He may have sat for hours staring the fire out of countenance, or gazing out of a window, and never once called himself to an account for the vice of idleness; but how conscienc-

tious has he suddenly become when unpropitious circumstance forces him to wait! How he walks up and down, and fidgets and whistles, and fathoms with his fingers the depth of each pocket, and flattens his nose against the window-pane, and alternately opens and closes doors, and wishes, and regrets, and fumes, and frets!—and yet, perhaps, this very delay has been brought about by his good angel, who has stepped between him and a railroad collision, or a burning ship at sea, or some such hair-breadth escape. Let those, therefore, who compulsorily wait, solace themselves with these opportune reflections.

## TO KEEP CUT FLOWERS.

For keeping flowers in water, finely powdered charcoal, in which the stalks can be stuck, at the bottom of the vase, preserves them surprisingly, and renders the water free from any obnoxious qualities. Charcoal is one of the best disinfectants of water, and bits of it ought to be at the bottom of almost every flower-pot. When cut flowers have faded either by being worn a whole evening in one's dress or as a bouquet, by cutting half-an-inch from the end of the stem in the morning, and putting the freshly-trimmed end instantly into quite boiling water, the petals may be seen to smooth out and to resume their beauty, often in a few minutes.

## POISONOUS FUNGI.

Poisonous fungi are, with difficulty, known from edible. The following hints will assist in forming the diagnosis. They are poisonous if the taste is styptic and pungent (*fungia*), and the odour ammoniacal, the colour is green, black, or purple, especially if the fungi are mature and grown in damp, shady places. All the species of the genera *amanita* and *hypophyllum* are poisonous, and all those of *agricarius*, except *A. campestris* (mushroom), *A. oreades* (champignon), and *A. deliciosa* (truffle). Wild fungi should never be eaten.

## WORK.

Earn your own bread and see how sweet it will be! Work, and see how well you will be! Work, and see how cheerful you will be! Work, and see how independent you will be! Work, and see how happy your family will be! Work, and see how religious you will be! for, before you know where you are, instead of repining at Providence, you will find yourself offering up thanks for the numerous blessings you enjoy!

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TRUTHS AND TREASURES.  
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YOUTHFUL LOVE.

It is only in early youth, in the first freshness of the spring of life, that love can be tasted in its intensest rapture. Youth looks upon everything with fond and credulous eyes, and the air seems one universal rainbow. The emotion will not bear analysis, and, what is more, will not bear the test of time; it is but too frequently its own suicide.

BABY GRACE.

Baby Grace,  
With a rose on her face,  
Came as a guest to our dwelling-place;  
Like a tiny flower with the soft dew pearled,  
Thin timorous leaves o'er a woe heart furled,  
And honey-sweets in the heart upcurled.

She came, and we

(Being young) could see

No light but her face in the whole wide world.

She was so tender, and soft, and small,  
That we hardly thought her a baby at all!  
We thought her some timorous beautiful thing,  
Made to smile as the birds to sing,  
Made to open her big blue eyes  
On mother's lap and look wondrous wise—  
Made to lie on mother's breast,  
And be kissed and fondled and rocked to rest;  
Made to prattle and made to please—  
Made to hinder and made to tease;  
To hold us down with a little hand

From unsanctified

Folly and pride,

And, holding us, teach us to understand  
The cares she made us forget, or nearly,  
When she babbled the music we loved so dearly;  
Made to cry, and crow, and sprawl,  
To be always helpless and always small,  
Never to grow to be big and tall!

And thus, you know,

She puzzled us so,

That we hardly thought her a baby at all!

She had such old-fashioned and funny ways,  
That we watched her pranks for days and days.  
Now and then when we laid her down,  
Dressed in her little frilled cap and gown,  
She would lie on her back in a mock repose,

Watching the flies

With her big blue eyes,

And thinking them fairies, perhaps—who knows?  
Early at eve she would prattle and smile,  
Flitting fretfully all the while,  
And leap in her mother's arms for a kiss,  
And toss and tumble that way and this,  
And slowly, quietly fall and rise  
With her thumb in her mouth and the dust in  
her eyes,

And flutter off in a doze, and then

Flutter up with a cry again

In the midst of our fireside talk, until

The little spirit would have its will,

And all would be beautiful, hushed, and still.

Then it was prettiest far of all

To watch her asleep in her cradle small,

With one red hand crumpled under her head.

And a red hand clenched outside of the bed.—

And her small lips parted in pearly dew

Like a flower that opes to let odour through!

And wife and I were so foolish and young,  
So free as yet of the world's rough weather,  
That we sat and watched her, and held our  
tongue,

By the side of the bed for hours together;  
She and I were so young, so young  
(I was older than she by a single spring),  
And we wondered so much at the strange little  
thing,

So chubby, so rosy, so soft, and so small,  
Whom we hardly thought a baby at all;  
And we felt so full of our joyful store  
That the heart grew faint and the eyes ran o'er,  
That the little baby, our only pride,  
By the mist of our tears was magnified,  
And became a sunbeam to shine at the door,  
And be a beacon to rich and poor!

Besides, you know,

We loved her so,

That we loved each other so much the more!

\* \* \* \* \*

Baby Grace was so dear, so dear,  
So palpitable to us, so helpless and small,  
And she clung to us so near, so near,  
That we never thought we could lose her at all.  
We were so foolish and young that we  
Deemed her a little one meant to be  
The ornament of a mother's knee—  
Made to cling to a mother's dress,  
And never grow bigger and never grow less;  
Made to cling in a yearning holy  
To the roots of the heart and keep them lowly;  
So dear, so dear, that when baby died,  
And left a blank in the ingle-side,  
We hid our face from God and cried,  
And could not be patient however we tried!

Then baby was wrapp'd in a little white dress,  
And a little white cap was placed on her head,  
And she looked so sweet in her holiness,  
That we could not believe she was really dead,

But fancied her deep

In a baby-sleep,

Ready, just ready, to go to bed!

But they took her away with her sweet wee face,  
And a lamp went out in our dwelling-place,  
And we sat in the darkness, father and mother,  
Lorn and bereaved,

Weeping and clinging to one another—

Because our baby had gone to Heaven.

Wife and I were so young, so young,  
That closer and closer in tears we clung ;  
So careless quite of the world's cold scorn,  
That we took the clothes that baby had worn,  
And laid them by in a secret place,

To mind us ever of Baby Grace;  
And now and then, when our hearts grow sore,  
And hard in a world of follies and crimes,  
We look at the clothes our little one wore,  
And they make us humbler a hundred times !  
And 'tis something at least in a world so drear,  
To know that an angel has once been here !

Though the light has gone from the snowy brow,  
It is sweet to keep a token or two  
Of our dear little baby with eyes of blue—  
For we feel so weary without her now !

R. W. Buchanan.

Nature is a book of sweet and glowing purity, and on every illuminated page the excellence and goodness of God are definitely portrayed.

## USEFUL RECIPES—PUDDINGS, &amp;c.

*Baked Almond Pudding.*—Blanch half-a-pound of almonds; beat them smooth in a mortar; one spoonful of rose water, one of cream or milk, thickened with one large spoonful of pounded biscuit, half-a-pound of sugar, seven eggs, and nutmeg.

*Boiled Almond Pudding.*—Blanch one pound of almonds; beat them in a mortar to a smooth paste, with three teaspoonsfuls of rose-water. Add one gill of wine, one pint of cream, one gill of milk, one egg, and a spoonful of flour. Boil half-an-hour.

*Bread and Butter Pudding*—Cut the bread in thin slices; butter them, and put a layer into a well-buttered dish. Strew currants, raisins, and citron or sweetmeats over it; then another layer of bread and fruit; so on, until the dish is filled. Beat six eggs with one pint of milk, a little salt, nutmeg, and a spoonful of rose-water; sweeten to your taste, and pour it over the bread. Let it soak one or two hours before baking. Bake half-an-hour.

*Cocoa-nut Pudding.*—One pound of grated coco-nut, one pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, twelve eggs, leaving out six whites, fourspoonfuls of rose-water, four of cream, the rind of one lemon and juice of two. Break the nut and remove the black skin carefully; wash the pieces in cold water, and wipe them dry. Stir the butter and sugar to a cream, adding the rose-water and cream gradually. Beat the eggs well and separately; stir them into the butter and cream, then sprinkle in the nut. Bake in a deep dish, with a puff paste, for half-an-hour. Sift sugar over it when baked.

*Eve's Pudding.*—Six eggs, six apples chopped fine, six ounces of suet, six ounces of cracker, pounded, six ounces of currants, six ounces of sugar, a little salt and nutmeg. Boil it three hours. Serve with wine or brandy sauce.

*Lemon Pudding.*—Chop very fine the rind of three large lemons; beat yolks of twelve eggs and whites of six, with half-a-pint of cream; two groat biscuits, half-a-pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, a gill of rose-water, with the juice of three lemons. Bake in a puff paste. You can stick in the top some strips of citron. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot.

*Marlborough Pudding*—Six large sour apples, stewed, six eggs, six ounces of butter, peel of a lemon, grated, the juice of two lemons, two milk biscuits,

rose-water if you please. Use eight eggs if the biscuits are omitted. Bake in deep plates, with a rich puff paste, and a thick edging.

*Plum Pudding.*—The raisins first dried a little in the oven; then put a layer on the bottom of the mould, well buttered. Dip some slices of sponge cake into a rich batter, to soften it; then lay it on the raisins, then again raisins, then cake, as before. Proceed thus until the mould is full. Boil one hour.

*A nice Apple Cake for Children.*—Grate some stale bread, and slice about double the quantity of apples; butter a mould, and line it with sugar paste, and strew in some crumbs, mixed with a little sugar; then lay in apples, with a few bits of butter over them, and so continue till the dish is full; cover it with crumbs or prepared rice; season it with cinnamon and sugar. Bake it well.

*Belvidere Cakes.*—Take one quart of flour, four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, a piece of lard the same size; mix the butter and lard well in the flour; beat the eggs light in a pint bowl, and fill it up with cold milk; then pour it gradually into the flour; add a teaspoonful of salt; work it for eight or ten minutes only; cut the dough with a knife the size you wish it, roll them into cakes about the size of a breakfast plate, and bake in a quick oven.

*Lemon Cheesecakes.*—Quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four yolks of eggs, quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, the juice of a lemon, the rind grated, all well mixed. It is better to warm the butter. Put into small pans, and bake with a crust at the bottom.

*Lemon Sponge.*—For a quart mould: Dissolve two ounces of isinglass in a pint and three-quarters of water, strain it, and add three-quarters of a pound of sifted loaf sugar, the juice of six lemons and rind of one; boil the whole a few minutes, strain it again, and let it stand till quite cold and just beginning to stiffen, then beat the whites of two eggs, and put them to it, and whisk till it is quite white; put it into a mould, which must be first wetted with cold water, or salad oil is a much better substitute for turning out jelly, blancmange, &c.—great care being taken not to pour it into the mould till quite cool, or the oil will float on the top—and after it is turned out it must be carefully wiped over with a clean cloth.

# August.

The radiant flowers, adust amid their crowd  
Of honied sweets, lift up to heaven their eyes,  
Nor heed the drunken revelry of cloud,  
So they but draw some tears from pitying skies.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.
			A. M.      P. M.
1	M	Lammas	1 13      1 36
2	T	Gainsborough, painter, d., 1788	1 55      2 15
3	W	Sicilian Constitution procl., 1860	2 34      2 52
4	T	Sardinians capitulate, 1848	3 9      3 25
5	F	Lord Howe died, 1799	3 40      3 56
6	s	Prince Alfred born, 1844	4 10      4 27
7	S	11th Sunday after Trinity	4 42      4 58
8	M	Sun rises 4h. 36m. Sets 7h. 34m.	5 13      5 28
9	T	Dryden born, 1631	5 46      6 5
10	w	St. Lawrence	6 23      6 45
11	T	Dog Days end	7 7      7 34
12	F	Robert Southey born, 1774	8 3      8 40
13	s	Jeremy Taylor died, 1667	9 21      9 59
14	S	12th Sunday after Trinity	10 42      11 22
15	M	Buonaparte born, 1769	11 57      —
16	T	Bomarsund taken, 1854	0 26      0 55
17	w	Robert Blake died, 1657	1 21      1 46
18	T	Deodands abolished, 1846	2 10      2 35
19	F	Royal George sunk, 1782	2 58      3 19
20	s	Sun rises 4h. 55m. Sets 7h. 10m.	3 42      4 2
21	S	13th Sunday after Trinity	4 23      4 48
22	M	Battle of Bosworth, 1485	5 10      5 32
23	T	Wallace executed, 1305	5 54      6 17
24	w	St. Bartholomew	6 42      7 7
25	T	James Watt died, 1809	7 34      8 5
26	F	Battle of Cressy, 1346	8 42      9 26
27	s	Sun rises 5h. 6m. Sets 6h. 55m.	10 6      10 45
28	S	14th Sunday after Trinity	11 23      11 59
29	M	Battle of Aspromonte, 1862	—      0 28
30	T	Sir John Ross died, 1856	0 54      1 16
31	w	Bunyan died, 1688	1 36      1 53

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

2 New Moon	2h. 34m. P.M.	17 Full Moon	1h. 37m. P.M.
10 First Quarter	5h. 57m. P.M.	24 Last Quarter	6h. 4m. A.M.

#### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Aug. 7. 11th aft. Trinity	2 Kings 5..Acts 5	2 Kings 9..Heb. 10
14. 12th aft. Trinity	2 Kings 10..Acts 12	2 Kings 18..James 4
21. 13th aft. Trinity	2 Kings 19..Acts 19	2 Kings 23..2 Peter 1
28. 14th aft. Trinity	Jeremiah 5..Acts 26	Jeremiah 22..1 John 5

## AUGUST.

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" 'Tis a fair sight, that vest of gold,  
Those wreaths that August's brow enfold,  
Oh ! 'tis a goodly sight, and fair,  
To see the field their produce bear,  
Waved by the breeze's lingering wing,  
So thick, they seem to 'laugh and sing,'  
And call the heart to feel delight,  
Rejoicing in the bounteous sight,  
And call the reaper's skilful hand  
To cull the riches of the land."—MANT.

THE beginning of August is hot, and usually fair and calm. The rich glow of Summer is seldom in perfection till now; in fact, August has been described as that debateable ground which is situated exactly upon the confines of Summer and Autumn, and it is difficult to say which has the better claim to it. It is dressed in half the flowers of the one, and half the fruits of the other; and it has a sky and a temperature of its own, and which vie in beauty with those of Spring. This is the month of harvest. The crops usually begin with rye and oats, proceed with wheat, and finish with peas and beans. Harvest-home is still the greatest rural holiday in England, because it concludes at once the most laborious and most lucrative of the farmer's employments, and unites repose and profit.

August was the sixth month of the year in the Alban Kalendar, and thence named *Sextilis*; but Numa gave it the place which it now

occupies. It was denominated August by the Roman Senate, in honour of Octavius Cæsar, better known as Augustus. The Saxons termed it *Ern* or *Barn-monat*, from its filling their barns with grain; also *Woed-monat*, to express the beauteous clothing of the ground in harvest.

About the middle of the month the young goldfinch broods appear, lapwings and linnets congregate, birds resume their Spring song, and rooks begin to roost in their nest trees. At the end of the month the red-breast is heard. Insects still abound during August. Moths, flies, crickets, beetles, and glow-worms, are numerous; and the swallow-tailed, the red admiral, Camberwell beauty, painted lady, clouded-sulphur, and peacock butterflies are to be seen.

**Flowers of the Month.**—The number of flowers is now greatly diminished. Those which bloomed in June and July are running to seed, and have but few successors. Amongst these are nigella, zinneas, polyanthus, Michaelmas daisies, &c. The additional trees and shrubs in flower are tamerisk, altheas, Venetian sumach, pomegranates, the passion-flower, the trumpet-flower, and the virgin's bower. Heaths, fern, and saffron are also in bloom; and the commons are in their chief beauty, and glow with green, purple, and gold.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—The operations of the florist are now principally routine, such as watering, staking, tying, &c. Bedding plants of all sorts should now be in very great beauty, and it is the proper time to determine on any different arrangement of colour which may be thought desirable for another season. The tall varieties of lobelias will be very much benefitted by frequent and copious applications of liquid manure, as also will the beds of cannae. Give plants of pampas grass frequent doses of liquid manure, and water alternately if the weather be dry. Propagation must now be commenced, particularly of such sorts as do not root freely. Attend strictly to the routine of mowing, sweeping, and rolling, and to keeping the edges of all well defined.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—**AUGUST 1.** *Lammas Day.*—This was anciently *loaf mass*, it being customary for the Saxons to offer an oblation of new bread on this day, as the first fruits of the harvest.

**AUGUST 10.** *St. Lawrence.*—Was by birth a Spaniard, and treasurer of the church of Rome. He was broiled to death in 258, by the soldiers of the Emperor Valerian.

**AUGUST 24.** *St. Bartholomew.*—This apostle preached in Lycaonia, India, and Armenia; in this latter country he was flayed alive.

**AUGUST 28.** *St. Augustine.*—Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, was born at Thagaste, in the year 354, and died in 430, at the age of 77.

**Business of the Month.**—**AUGUST 1.**—Annual license to be taken out by hawkers and pedlars.

**AUGUST 7 and 14** (first two Sundays).—Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

**AUGUST 20.**—Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

**AUGUST 25.**—Last day for service of objections on electors in counties, or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors. Last day to claim as borough electors.

**AUGUST 29.**—Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace or town-clerk.

**AUGUST 30.**—All taxes and rates payable on March 1st, must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as burgesses under the Municipal Corporations Act.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## SUPERSTITION ABOUT PEAS.

The use of peas in divination concerning love matters is accounted by the fact that they are sacred to the patron of marriage. In the Leitmeritzer district of Bohemia the girls go into a field of peas, and make there a garland of five or seven kinds of flowers, all of different hues. This garland they use as a pillow, lying down with their right ear upon it, and then they hear a voice from underground, which tells them what manner of man they are to have for a husband. In England, when the kitchenmaid shells green peas, if she chance to find a pod with nine peas she hangs it over the kitchen door, and the first rustic who comes in is to be her husband, or at least her sweetheart. The village girls in Hertfordshire lay the pod with nine peas under a gate, and they believe they will have for their husband the first man that passes through, or one whose Christian name and surname have the same initials as his. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful, is by way of consolation rubbed with peastraw by the neighbouring lads; and, when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart by marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village. "Winter time for shoeing, peascod time for wooing," is an old proverb found by Sir Henry Ellis in a MS. Devon glossary.—*Kelly's "Folk Lore."*

## TOBACCO-SMOKE AS A BEVERAGE.

The method of smoking sanctioned by fashion (in olden times) was to inhale the smoke through the mouth, passing it out through the passages of the nose, by which the intoxicating qualities of the tobacco were more brought out than in the modern manner of exhaling the vapour from the lips. The smoke was thus brought in contact with the delicate membranes of the throat and brain. To this method of stimulating was applied the term tobacco-drinking, common in the technology of that time. The Cuban, Mexican, and South American at this day drink smoke from their cigarettes as our ancestors did from their pipes; every whiff of the deliciously-scented and not strong tobacco being drawn into the throat as far as the divergencies of the bronchial tubes, where it is retained a short time before it is exhaled, either through the mouth or nose. The accomplished inhaler will draw a copious breath from his cigar, calmly drink a glass of water, and then puff out the unlooked-for clouds with an air of

necromantic unconcern. The cigarette, being light and brief, if not too frequently repeated, can be smoked innocently in this way; but the young man who indulges in cigars thus respiration is following a very dangerous business. A choice Havana, burned as it were inside the bronchia, gives a feeling not unlike the enchantment of opium, and quite as destructive to life and health.

## DAILY WORK.

Who lags for dread of daily work,  
And his appointed task would shirk,  
Commits a folly and a crime:

A soulless slave—

A paltry knave—

A clog upon the wheels of time.  
With work to do, and store of health,  
The man's unworthy to be free,  
Who will not give,  
That he may live,  
His daily toil for daily fee.

No! let us work! We only ask!  
Reward proportioned to our task:  
We have no quarrel with the great;

No feud with rank—

With mill, or bank—

No envy of a lord's estate.  
If we can earn sufficient store  
To satisfy our daily need,  
And can retain,  
For age and pain,

A fraction, we are rich indeed.

No dread of toil have we or ours;  
We know our worth, and weigh our  
powers;

The more we work, the more we win:  
Success to trade!

Success to spade!

And to the corn that's coming in!  
And joy to him who o'er his task  
Remembers toil is nature's plan;

Who, working, thinks—  
And never sinks

His independence as a man.

Who only asks for humblest wealth,  
Enough for competence and health;  
And leisure, when his work is done,

To read his book

By chimney nook,

Or stroll at setting of the sun.

Who toils, as every man should toil,  
For fair reward, erect and free:

These are the men—

The best of men—

These are the men we mean to be!

*Charles Mackay.*

Nothing elevates us so much as the presence of a spirit similar, yet superior to our own.

# September.

Soft breathing Autumn ! memories of thee  
Bring back old joys that with thy name are found :—  
The merry sports beneath the apple-tree,  
Where rosy fruit bestrewed the orchard ground.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1 T		St. Giles. Partridge sh. begins	2 10	2 26
2 F		Great Fire of London, 1666	2 44	2 59
3 s		Cromwell died, 1658	3 13	3 28
4 S		<i>15th Sunday after Trinity</i>	3 43	3 57
5 M		Battle of Borodino, 1812	4 14	4 28
6 T		King of Naples at Gaeta, 1860	4 43	4 59
7 w		St. Eunerchus	5 15	5 32
8 T		Garibaldi entered Naples, 1860	5 52	6 12
9 F		Warsaw captured, 1831 [1855	6 35	7 1
10 s		Allied troops enter Sebastopol,	7 31	8 6
11 S		<i>16th Sunday after Trinity</i>	8 49	9 32
12 M		Sun rises 5h. 32m. Sets 6h. 19m.	10 16	10 58
13 T		Taylor ex. at Manchester, 1862	11 35	0 0
14 w		Wellington died, 1852	0 6	0 35
15 T		Moscow burnt, 1812	1 3	1 27
16 F		James the Second died, 1701	1 48	2 11
17 s		St. Lambert	2 37	2 56
18 S		<i>17th Sunday after Trinity</i>	3 19	3 41
19 M		Battle of Poictiers, 1356	4 2	4 23
20 T		Battle of the Alma, 1854	4 43	5 4
21 w		St. Matthew [1862	5 25	5 46
22 T		Lincoln's Emancipation of slaves,	6 10	6 35
23 F		Kew Bridge opened, 1789	7 1	7 33
24 s		Lord Hardinge died, 1856	8 8	8 51
25 S		<i>18th Sunday after Trinity</i>	9 32	10 12
26 M		Sun rises 5h. 54m. Sets 5h. 47m.	10 53	11 28
27 T		Louis XIV. born, 1601	0 0	0 0
28 w		New River completed, 1613	0 24	0 44
29 T		Michaelmas Day	1 5	1 24
30 F		Ancona taken, 1860	1 42	1 57

### MOON'S CHANGES.

1 New Moon	6h. 8m. A.M.	15 Full Moon	9h. 9m. P.M.
9 First Quarter	5h. 50m. A.M.	22 Last Quarter	6h. 54m. P.M.
	30 New Moon	10h. 43m. P.M.	

### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Sept. 4. 15th aft. Trin.	Jerem. 35.. Matthew 5	Jerem. 36.. Romans 5
11. 16th aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 2.. Matt. 12	Ezekiel 13.. Rom. 12
18. 17th aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14.. Matt. 19	Ezekiel 18..1 Cor. 3
25. 18th aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 20.. Matt. 26	Ezekiel 24..1 Cor. 10

## SEPTEMBER.

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"'Tis now the mellow season of the year,  
When the hot sun singes the yellow leaves  
Till they be gold—and, with a broader sphere,  
The Moon looks down on Ceres and her sheaves;  
When more abundantly the spider weaves,  
And the cold wind breathes from a chilling clime."—Hood.

THIS month is generally very pleasant, the distinguishing softness and serenity of Autumn prevailing through great part of it. The days are now very sensibly shortened, and the mornings and evenings are

chill and damp, though the warmth is still considerable in the middle of the day. In the northern parts of England a good deal of corn is abroad at the beginning of September; on which account, the day on which partridge-shooting commences, was a few years ago deferred by the legislature from the first to the fourteenth of this month, but the Act has since been repealed.

September, the ninth month of the year, was originally the seventh in the Latin and Roman Kalendars. Its title is composed of *septem*, seven, and a contraction of *imber*, a shower of rain. It was dedicated by the Romans to Vulcan; and was termed by the Saxons *Gersi-monat*, or barley-month, because it was their time for harvest.

**Flowers of the Month.**—The few additional flowers of September are corn-flowers, Guernsey lilies, starwort, and saffron—a species of crocus. Mints, wormwood, groundsel, plantain, mallows, Michaelmas daisies, and the clematis are in blossom. The fresh trees and shrubs in flower are bramble, laurustinus, ivy, chaste-tree, wild honeysuckle, spirea, and the strawberry-tree.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—Towards the end of this month, or the beginning of next, sow Hardy Annuals to stand through the winter. Autumn flowering roses must be supplied with liquid manure. Commence the planting of narcissus, crocus, anemones, and aconites as soon as the places are vacant. Stake and fasten securely salvias, dahlias, asters, and other Autumnal-flowering plants. Get in a good stock of cuttings of free-rooting bedding plants in store pots to stand through the winter; and pot off rooted layers of picotee and carnation, and plant the rest in nursery beds. Plant out pinks, &c.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—**SEPT. 1. St. Giles.**—Giles was born at Athens, but removed to France, and there died towards the end of the eighth century.

**SEPT. 7. St. Eunerchus.**—He was Bishop of Orleans in the year 375. The circumstances of his election were regarded as miraculous.

**SEPT. 8. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.**—A concert of angels having been heard in the air, to solemnize this important event, the festival was appointed by Pope Servius about the year 695.

**SEPT. 17. St. Lambert.**—Lambert was appointed Bishop of Maestricht in 673, was murdered in 708, and canonized in 1240.

**SEPT. 21. St. Matthew.**—This apostle was slain at Nadabœr, about the year 60. His festival was not instituted till the year 1090.

**SEPT. 26. St. Cyprian.**—He was made Bishop of Carthage in the year 248. After many persecutions, he was beheaded in 258.

**SEPT. 29. St. Michael.**—St. Michael, the Archangel's, festival was first observed in the year 487.

**SEPT. 30. St. Jerome.**—This saint was the most eminent biblical scholar of the fourth century, and died near Bethlehem at the age of 90.

**Business of the Month.**—**SEPT. 5.**—Overseers of parishes and boroughs to make out burgesses' lists under Municipal Reform Act, which must be delivered to the town-clerk on this day.

**SEPT. 4 and 11 (two Sundays preceding the 15th).**—List of objections to county electors and claims and objections for borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.

**SEPT. 5.**—Town clerks in boroughs to cause the burgess' lists to be fixed to public place in boroughs, from this day till the 15th.

**SEPT. 15.**—Claimants of persons omitted in the burgess' lists, and objections to persons improperly inserted, to be given to the town clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be given also to the person objected to.

**SEPT. 24.**—Lists of claimants and of persons objected to, to be fixed by the town-clerk in some public place of each borough, from this day till October 1.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

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## CONCERNING HUSBANDS.

Husbands in the main are very harmless animals if properly managed. There is, perhaps, no animal in existence that requires so much skill and tact in the management as a husband; for these "lords of creation" become quite obstreperous and unmanageable as soon as they begin to suspect any design to control them. They have a particular aversion to the sway of woman—that is, when it becomes apparent. Intimate, for instance, that "they are under woman's control," and they will bristle up indignantly, as though it were an insult to their manhood. They are docile enough so long as there is no appearance of control, but once show them the reins of government and they will resist you with all the obstinacy of their nature. The woman who would live in harmony with her spouse must study his nature and disposition. She must not cross his temper, nor assume authority and presume to dictate, for there is nothing that so exasperates the spirit of a man *that is a man* as any attempt to trespass upon his prerogative. She must gracefully concede his lordship, and pay it all due respect and reverence; then, if she possess the magnet of his affections, she may lead him whichsoever way she wills. Woman's power lies in her affections; and love, when judiciously exercised, the husband cannot resist—except, perchance, he partake of the nature of the bear, and is as impervious to the influence of the tender passion. Another chief requisite in the management of a husband is a genial, cheerful nature; for, if he have not sunshine in his home, he will be a gloomy fellow—cross and surly beyond endurance. In order to make him a pleasing object of contemplation or companionship, he must be kept in good humour by the enlivening influence of a cheerful home. His physical wants must also be studied. One of the best receipts for a good-natured husband is digestible food; sour nature is often-times the result of bad digestion. Keep the digestive apparatus in a healthy condition, and you may be pretty sure of a pleasant face and a kindly greeting. Give a man a miserable breakfast, and you will be quite sure to have a miserable companion for the day. It is most astonishing how much cheer there is in a good cup of coffee and a nice bit of toast! A man may live on love for a long time, but he soon finds it rather an insipid article of diet, if not com-

bined with something more substantial. Depend upon it, wholesome food and a well-ordered house lie at the foundation of domestic felicity. Show me the man that can be ill-natured when he comes home to a cheerful fireside, where the smiling wife awaits his arrival with a comfortable dinner, and I will show you a genuine specimen of a bear! Another hint I would suggest to wives is, that they look well to the condition of their husbands' shirt buttons. No man can keep his temper over a buttonless shirt; he can bear the loss of a fortune with a better grace than the loss of a shirt button. Men cannot bear petty vexations and inconveniences; they have not patience and endurance; therefore I would counsel all wedded ladies who would live in comfort with their liege lords, to avoid unnecessary occasions of irritation and dissatisfaction.—*Fanny Fern.*

## AN EMPLOYER'S FIRST DUTY.

The first duty which the employer of labour owes to those who work for him is, to make his business succeed. This is his first duty, because it is the primary object which he has in view in starting it. No man builds a mill, nor commences a manufacture, for the distinct purpose of employing or benefiting others. His paramount or specific aim is to earn a living for himself, or to improve his condition in the world; his desire and intention of doing justice to, and ameliorating the condition of those he employs is, however zealous and sincere, an indirect and secondary purpose; and the man who forgets or fails in his primary is not likely to succeed in his derivative object. Secondly, it is his first duty, because it is necessary to the performance of his other duties, and the attainment of his other ends. If he does not make his business answer, all his plans and arrangements for the improvement of his workmen, however wise or benevolent, necessarily fall to the ground. Thirdly, it is his first duty, because when the existence of numbers is bound up in his success, any failure or catastrophe on his part involves numbers in misery.

The advantage of a love based upon intellectual sympathy is its continuing to deepen with the improving of the woman's mind—not lessened at all by the ageing or altering of such beauty as had nothing to do with it.

# October.

The woods, now glowing with a roseate hue,  
That baffled limner's skill can ne'er express—  
Or if successful would be deemed untrue—  
So gorgeous is fair nature's evening dress.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	s	Cambridge Mich. Term begins	2 12	2 29
2	S	19th Sunday after Trinity	2 43	2 57
3	M	Prince of Wales at Washington,	3 13	3 29
4	T	Bishop Heber died, 1833 [1860	3 44	4 1
5	W	Hyde Park Riots, 1862	4 17	4 32
6	T	St. Faith. Manilla taken, 1762	4 50	5 9
7	F	Peace of Dix-la-Chapelle, 1748	5 29	5 52
8	s	Sun rises 6h. 14m. Sets 5h. 20m.	6 14	6 42
9	S	20th Sunday after Trinity	7 11	7 47
10	M	Oxford Mich. Term begins	8 28	9 13
11	T	Exhibition of 1851 closed	9 56	10 38
12	W	Battle of Warsaw, 1794	11 13	11 45
13	T	Napoleon lands at St. Helena,	0 0	0 14
14	F	Battle of Hastings, 1066 [1815	0 40	1 3
15	s	Murat executed, 1815	1 26	1 48
16	S	21st Sunday after Trinity	2 10	2 32
17	M	St. Etheldreda	2 55	3 19
18	T	St. Luke	3 40	4 1
19	w	Funeral of Sir Harry Smith, 1860	4 22	4 41
20	T	Catherine Wilson executed, 1862	5 1	5 23
21	F	Nelson died, 1805, at Trafalgar	5 46	6 11
22	s	Sun rises 6h. 38m. Sets 4h. 50m.	6 36	7 2
23	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity	7 33	8 9
24	M	Edict of Nantz revoked, 1635	8 50	9 28
25	T	Gallant charge of Balaclava, 1854	10 4	10 41
26	w	Revolution in Greece, 1862	11 15	11 43
27	T	Belgians enter Antwerp, 1830	0 0	0 7
28	F	St. Simon and St. Jude	0 29	0 48
29	s	Sun rises 6h. 51m. Sets 4h. 36m.	1 7	1 25
30	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity	1 42	1 58
31	M	Earl Dundonald died, 1860	2 15	2 31

### MOON'S CHANGES.

8 First Quarter	3h. 37m. P.M.	22 Last Quarter	11h. 28m. A.M.
15 Full Moon	6h. 15m. A.M.	30 New Moon	3h. 28m. P.M.

### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAY.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Oct. 2. 19th aft. Trinity	Daniel 3.. Mark 5	Daniel 6.. 2 Cor. 1
9. 20th aft. Trinity	Joel 2.. Mark 12	Micah 6.. 2 Cor. 8
16. 21st aft. Trinity	Habak. 2.. Luke 2	Proverbs 1.. Galat. 2
23. 22nd aft. Trinity	Proverbs 2.. Luke 9	Prov. 3.. Ephes. 3
30. 23rd aft. Trinity	Prov. 11.. Luke 16	Prov. 12.. Philip 4

## OCTOBER.

"Let me quit this spot,  
And roam where Nature sheds a parting smile :  
As yet the blue-bells linger on the sod  
That copes the sheepfold ring ; and in the woods  
A second blow of many flowers appears,  
Flowers faintly tinged, and breathing no perfume.  
But fruits, not blossoms, form the woodland wreath  
That circles Autumn's brow ; the ruddy haws  
Now clothe the half-leaved thorn ; the bramble bends  
Beneath its jetty load ; the hazel hangs  
With auburn branches, dipping in the stream  
That sweeps along, and threatens to o'erflow  
The leaf-strewn banks."—JAMES GRAHAME.

THE weather during October is sometimes extremely misty, with a perfect calm. The ground is covered with spiders' webs innumerable, crossing the paths, extending from shrub to shrub, and floating in the air. The fogs during this month and the next are more frequent and thicker than at any other period of the year ; the cause of which is that the heat of the middle of the days in Autumn is still sufficient to warm the earth and cause a large ascent of vapour, which the chilly frosty nights, which are also generally very calm, condense into mists, differing from clouds only in remaining on the surface of the ground. But, notwithstanding these fogs, there is something still left us to soothe the imagination, and much that may amend the heart. Beauty has not yet deserted us ; beauty, too, of a kind which, from the awful accompaniments that surround it, steals upon the mind with a tenderness and a permanency of impression which had not otherwise belonged to it. There is in the grey and sober tinting of an evening in Autumn, in the many coloured hues of the trembling foliage, in the fitful sighing of the breeze, in the mournful call of the partridge, in the soft low piping of the redbreast, and, above all, in the sweetly-plaintive warbling of the trush, the blackbird, and the woodlark—an union of sight and sound which can scarcely fail to touch the breast with a corresponding sense of pensive pleasure.

October was named, like the preceding month, from the place it occupied in the Romulcan Kalendar : it was the eighth. Mars was its tutelar deity. It was called *Domitianus* in the time of Domitian ; but after his death, by the decree of the senate, it took the name of October, every one hating the name and memory of so detestable a tyrant. Among our Saxon ancestors it "had the name of *Wyn-monat*, wyn signifying wine ; and albeit they had not anciently wines made in Germany, yet in this season had they them from divers countries adjoining." They also called it *Winter-fulleth*.

This month is the height of the hunting-season : the temperature of the weather being peculiarly favourable to the sport, and, as the products of the earth are all got in, little damage is done by the horsemen in pursuing their chase across the fields.

At the beginning of October, or latter end of September, some summer birds of passage, of which the swallow is the first, take their departure for warmer regions. Many of the small-billed birds that feed on insects disappear when the cold weather commences. The throstle, red-wing,

ring-ouzel, and fieldfare, which migrate in March, now return. About the middle of the month the common martin disappears; and shortly afterwards the smallest kind of swallow, the sand-martin, and the stone-curlew migrate. The woodcock returns, and the various kinds of waterfowl make their appearance.

**Flowers of the Month.**—When the season is a mild one there are many flowers still in bloom in this month; such as the hollyhock, Michaelmas-daisy, stocks, nasturtian, marigold, mignonette, lavender, wall-flower, red-hips, China-rose, Virginia-stock, heart's-ease, rocket, laurustinus, St. John's-wort, periwinkle, &c.; but chiefly the dahlia, which exhibits its majestic and brilliant splendour of stars above its dark green stalks and leaves. The hedges are now ornamented with the wreaths and festoons of the scarlet berries of the black briony; and now and then, that last 'pale promise of the waning year,' the wild rose, meets the eye.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—As the season of beauty is now over for most of the bedding plants, towards the middle of the month begin to take up scarlet geraniums, heliotropes, and such like plants which are required for storing; take up as many as there can possibly be found room for, as old plants will always be found to flower earlier and more abundantly than young cutting plants. When all the principal beds are cleared, let them be immediately prepared for the reception of bulbous plants, such as narcissus, hyacinths, turban ranunculus, and tulips, and let the whole of them be edged with crocus of various colours; some may also be filled with Spring-flowering herbaceous plants, such as viola arborca, primroses, polyanthus, alyssum, iberis, aubrieta, and arabis, all of which will help to keep up a gay appearance in early Spring, and will mostly be over before the beds will again be required for bedding plants. Some of the larger beds may be filled with nice dwarf plants of the hardier evergreens; common rhododendrons, which may be moved any day in the year, are very suitable for the purpose.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—Oct. 1. *St. Remigius.*—Remigius, the great apostle of the French, was born in 439, and was chosen Archbishop of Rheims at 22 years of age.

Oct. 6. *St. Faith.*—This virgin martyr suffered death under Dacianus, about the year 290, the most cruel torments being inflicted upon her.

Oct. 9. *St. Denys*, or Dionysius, was martyred under the persecution of Domitian, A.D. 96.

Oct. 17. *St. Etheldreda.*—She was the daughter of Annas, King of the East Angles, and lived under a vow of perpetual chastity.

Oct. 18. *St. Luke the Evangelist.*—The period and manner of the death of St. Luke are alike unknown. His festival was first instituted A.D. 1130.

Oct. 25. *St. Crispin.*—Crispin was born at Rome, and was brought up to the trade of a shoemaker. He was beheaded about the year 308.

Oct. 28. *St. Simon and St. Jude.*—The Simon here mentioned is Simon the Canaanite, or Simon Zelotes. He and Jude suffered martyrdom together in Persia, about the year 74.

**Business of the Month.**—Oct. 1.—Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the burgess' lists under Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th of October, three clear days' notice of such court to be given. The revised list to be kept by the town clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote.

Oct. 10.—Dividends due.



## OCTOBER.

SPRING the Fickle ! so we name her—  
Summer Proud, and Autumn Sober—  
“ Fickle Spring ?” Why thus defame her ?—  
If she’s changeful who shall blame her ?—  
Not thee, thou false and frail October.

I call to mind one Autumn day,  
The trees were clothed in dainty green :  
There was no sign of their decay ;  
No blight, no change, no sign of grey,  
But all was bright as it had been.

That day, within the churchyard ground,  
My playmate, Kate, and I together,  
Planted an acorn we had found ;  
And o'er it raised a leafy mound,  
To screen it from the wintry weather.

Then, when a few frail days had fled,  
A change was by thy fingers traced ;  
Verdure was gone, the leaves were dead,  
And many coloured tints instead  
The healthful Summer hue effaced.

False month and frail ! another day  
And Autumn through thy trees was  
sighing :  
The gaudy leaves had drooped away ;  
The brightest first to meet decay ;  
And all the beautiful was dying.

Since then, through many years, I’ve found  
Life’s phases typified by thee :  
Wherever greatest joys abound,  
There comes some hidden viper’s wound  
To sap it of vitality.

And yet, when thus I sometimes mourn,  
There is dear Kate, my darling wife,  
To tell of blessings we have known ;  
Some star which o'er our pathway shone,  
And cheered the duties of our life.

Sweet flowers often deck the tomb ;  
Sweet perfume comes from vilest breath ;  
Bright light breaks out of deepest gloom ;  
And watchful angels guard the room  
As wearied Life retires with Death.

Thus, when I speak of dreary days,  
She tenderly reproveth me.  
“ Take you the brightest side ! ” she says ;  
“ We’ve less to murmur at than praise—  
Our acorn has become a tree ! ”

[G. T. Thomason.]

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—38—

### FEMALE OCCUPATION.

Women in the middle rank are brought up with the idea that if they engage in some occupations they shall lose "their position in society." Suppose it to be so; surely it is wiser to quit a position we cannot honestly maintain than to live dependent upon the bounty and caprice of others; better to labour with our hands than eat the bread of idleness; or submit to feel that we must not give utterance to our real opinions, or express our honest indignation at being required to act a base or unworthy part. And in all cases, however situated, every female ought to learn how all household affairs are managed, were it only for the purpose of being able to direct others. There cannot be any disgrace in learning how to make the bread we eat, to cook our dinners, to mend our clothes, or even to clean the house. Better to be found busily engaged in removing the dust from the furniture than to let it accumulate there until a visitor leaves palpable traces where his hat or his arm have been laid upon a table.

### THE WEATHER.

If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fair day, it is a sign of another; if not, and there is no wind, rain must follow. A red evening sky portends fine weather; but if it spreads too far upwards from the horizon in the evening, and especially morning, it foretells wind or rain, or both. When the sky in rainy weather is tinged with sea green, the rain will increase; if with deep blue, it will be showery. When the clouds are formed like fleeces, but dense in the middle and bright towards the edges, with the sky bright, they are signs of frost, with hail, snow, or rain. Two currents of clouds always portend rain, and in summer thunder. If the moon looks pale and dim, expect rain; if red, wind; and if her natural colour, with a clear sky, fair weather.

### DIVING FOR SPONGES.

The following is the manner in which the Syrian diver performs his duties:— After saying his prayers, he squats down naked on the gunwale of the boat, with a net used for a pocket round his neck, and a piece of marble, shaped like an inverted U, in his hand. To this marble a rope is tied, which is secured to the gunwale by the other end. The diver now

repeatedly inflates his lungs, and then, after fetching a long breath for the last time, plunges head-foremost into the sea. A man in the boat meanwhile holds the rope, and, as soon as he feels it shake, he gives the signal to two of his comrades to haul up the diver. This is done with such rapidity, that the latter at once appears above the surface with half his body out of the water. Quite exhausted, he clings to the boat's side; a comrade then supports him by the wrist until he has relieved himself by a discharge of water from his nose, ears, and mouth. This water is often tinged with blood. A good diver will remain three minutes under water, but, owing to the immense exertion, he cannot dive oftener than twice every hour.

### UNIVERSITY EXPENSES.

The comparative estimates of university expenses are taken from Mr. Latham, for Cambridge, and from Professor Rogers, for Oxford. The caution-money for ordinary students is—at Cambridge £15, at Oxford £30. The average cost of obtaining a degree, including fees and outfit, but independent of annual expenditure, is about the same at both universities, and may be stated at between 45*l.* and 50*l.* The average annual amount of college bills is 100*l.* at Oxford, 90*l.* at Cambridge. An undergraduate's annual expenses, neither stinted nor extravagant, but some margin being allowed, will be at Oxford 200*l.*, and at Cambridge 100*l.*

### A MOTHER'S AFFECTION.

A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and mere crime set no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

### A CURIOUS CHRONOLOGICAL FACT.

The Plantagenets ended in 1489, and were succeeded by the Tudors, who ended their century in 1589. Then came the Stuarts, and they ended in 1689, and, falling back under the protection of the Bourbons, seem to have inoculated them with the number 89, for they lived but the century, and ended in 1789.

The Post Office is supposed to net a profit, on its yearly transactions, of more than a million sterling, when every other Government establishment is a drain upon the country.

## USEFUL RECIPES—SOUPS, &amp;c.

*Asparagus Soup*.—Cut half-a-pound of fat bacon into thin slices, place at the bottom of a stewpan, then add five pounds of lean beef cut into dice, and rolled in flour; cover the pan close, stirring occasionally until the gravy is drawn; then add two quarts of water and half-a-pint of ale. Cover, stew gently for an hour, with some whole pepper and salt. Strain off the liquor, and skim off the fat. Add some spinach, cabbage-lettuce, white beet leaves, sorrel, a little mint, and powdered sweet marjoram; let these boil up in the liquor, then put in the green tops of asparagus cut small, boil till all is tender, and serve hot.

*Pigeon Soup*.—Take eight pigeons, cut up two of the worst, and put them on with as much water as will make a large tureen of soup, adding the pinions, necks, gizzards, and livers of the others; boil well, and strain. Season the whole pigeons within with mixed spices and salt, and truss them with their legs into their belly. Take a large handful of parsley, young onions, and spinach; pick and wash them clean, and shred small; then take a handful of grated bread, put a lump of butter about the size of a hen's egg in a frying-pan, and when it boils throw in the bread, stirring well until it becomes a fine brown colour. Put on the stock to boil, add the whole pigeons, herbs, and fried bread, and, when the pigeons are done enough, dish up with the soup.

*Soup without Meat*.—Two carrots, two turnips, one onion, the trimming of a head of celery, cut in pieces, and fried with a small thin slice of butter, not more than half-an-ounce. They must be fried till they are quite dry, care being taken that they do not burn. When all moisture is dried up, pour from a pint and a-half to one quart of boiling water into the frying-pan on them, then pour all together into a saucepan and boil for three or four hours, filling it up as it boils away.

*Broth for Children*.—Made of lamb or chicken, with stale bread toasted and broken in, is safe and healthy for the dinners of children when first weaned.

*Broths of Beef, Mutton, and Veal*.—Put two pounds of lean beef, one pound of scrag of veal, one pound of scrag of mutton, sweet herbs, and ten peppercorns, into a nice tin saucepan, with five quarts of water; simmer to three quarts, and clear off the fat when cold. Add one onion if approved. Soup or broth made of different meats is more supporting, as well as better flavoured. To remove the fat, take it off when cold as clean as possible; and if there be still any remaining, lay a bit of clean blotting-paper on the broth when in the basin, and it will take up every particle. Or, if the broth is

wanted before there is time to let it get cold, put a piece of cork up the narrow end of a funnel, pour the broth into it, let it stand for a few minutes, and the fat will rise to the top; remove the cork, and draw off in a basin as much of the broth as is wanted, which will be perfectly free from fat.

*Broth quickly made*.—Take a bone or two of a neck or loin of mutton, take off the fat and skin, set it on the fire in a small tin saucepan that has a cover, with three-fourths of a pint of water, the meat being first beaten and cut in thin bits; put a bit of thyme and parsley, and, if approved, a slice of onion. Let it boil very quickly; skim it; take off the cover if likely to be too weak, else cover it. Half-an-hour is sufficient for the whole process.

*Calf's Feet Broth*.—Boil two calf's feet two ounces of veal, and two of beef, the bottom of a penny loaf, two or three blades of mace, half a nutmeg sliced, and a little salt, in three quarts of water to three pints, strain, and take off the fat.

*Chicken Broth*.—May be made of any young fowl which is afterwards to be brought to table; but the best sort is to be procured from an old cock or hen, which is to be stewed down to rags, with a couple of onions, seasoned with salt and a little whole pepper; skim and strain it.

*Seasonings for Soups*.—Spices should be put whole into soups; allspice is one of the best though it is not so highly esteemed as it deserves. Seville orange-juice has a finer and milder acid than lemon-juice, but both should be used with caution. Sweet herbs, for soups or broths, consist of knotted marjoram, thyme, and parsley—a sprig of each tied together. The older and drier onions are, the stronger their flavour; in dry seasons also they are very strong; the quantity should be proportioned accordingly. Although celery may generally be obtained for soup throughout the year, it may be useful to know that dried celery-seed is an excellent substitute. It is so strongly flavoured that a drachm of whole seed will enrich half-a-gallon of soup as much as will two heads of celery. Mushrooms are much used, and when they cannot be obtained fresh, mushroom catsup will answer the purpose; but it should be used very sparingly, as nothing is more difficult to remove than the over-flavouring of catsup. A piece of butter, in proportion to the liquid, mixed with flour, and added to the soup, when boiling, will enrich and thicken it. The finer flavouring articles, as catsup, spices, wines, juice, &c., should not be added till the soup is nearly done. Wine should be added late in the making, as it evaporates quickly in boiling. A teaspoonful of sugar is a good addition in flavouring soups.

# November.

Commingled powers struggle hard for life:  
Now heat—now cold; now sunshine and now gloom  
And dull-eyed Winter urges on the strife  
That leads to graceful Autumn's fatal doom.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
A. M.	P. M.			
1 T	All Saints		2 47	3 3
2 W	All Souls. Mich. Law Term beg.		3 21	3 38
3 T	St. Jean d' Acre taken, 1840		3 56	4 14
4 F	King William landed, 1688		4 34	4 52
5 S	Sun rises 7h. 3m. Sets 4h. 24m.		5 14	5 37
6 S	<i>24th Sunday after Trinity</i>		6 1	6 30
7 M	First English Gazette, 1665		6 58	7 31
8 T	Affair of the Trent, 1861		8 10	8 51
9 W	Prince of Wales born, 1841		9 31	10 8
10 T	Martin Luther born, 1483		10 46	11 20
11 F	St. Martin		11 49	0 0
12 S	Sun rises 7h. 15m. Sets 4h. 13m.		0 16	0 41
13 S	<i>25th Sunday after Trinity</i>		1 7	1 30
14 M	Washington died, 1799		1 54	2 17
15 T	Minerva captured, 1798		2 38	3 0
16 W	James Fergusson died, 1776		3 21	3 42
17 T	St. Hugh. Qn. Char. died, 1818		4 2	4 23
18 F	Duke of Wellington's fun., 1852		4 42	5 3
19 S	Sun rises 7h. 27m. Sets 4h. 3m.		5 25	5 47
20 S	<i>26th Sunday after Trinity</i>		6 9	6 31
21 M	Princess Royal born, 1840		6 54	7 21
22 T	St. Cecilia		7 52	8 28
23 W	St. Clement		9 1	9 34
24 T	General Havelock died, 1857		10 7	10 38
25 F	Michaelmas Law Term ends		11 12	11 40
26 S	Capitulation of Kars, 1855		0 0	0 6
27 S	<i>1st Sunday in Advent</i>		0 28	0 50
28 M	Sun rises 7h. 42m. Sets 3h. 54m.		1 9	1 28
29 T	Battle of the Nile, 1798		1 48	2 6
30 W	St. Andrew		2 27	2 46

### MOON'S CHANGES.

6 First Quarter	11h. 53m. P.M.	21 Last Quarter	7h. 17m. A.M.
13 Full Moon	5h. 33m. P.M.	29 New Moon	7h. 17m. A.M.

### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.			EVENING.	
Nov. 6. 24th aft Trinity	Prov.	18.. Luke	22	Prov.	14.. 1 Thes. 2
13. 25th aft. Trinity	Prov.	15.. John	5	Prov.	16.. 1 Tim. 1
20. 26th aft. Trinity	Prov.	17.. John	12	Prov.	19.. 2 Tim. 3
27. 1st in Advent	Isaiah	1.. John	19	Isaiah	2.. Heb. 3

## NOVEMBER.

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"No longer autumn's glowing red  
Upon the forest hills is shed ;  
The sheep, before the pinching heaven,  
To shelter'd dale and down are driven,  
Where yet some faded herbage pines ;  
And yet a watery sunbeam shines ;  
In meek despondency they eye  
The wither'd sward and wintry sky ;  
The shepherd shifts his mantle's fold,  
And wraps him closer from the cold ;  
His dogs no merry circles wheel,  
But, shivering, follow at his heel ;  
A cowering glance they often cast,  
As deeper moans the gathering blast."—SIR W. SCOTT.

NOVEMBER is generally allowed to be one of the darkest and most dreary months in the year—its characteristics being gloom, wind and fog—arising from the lowness of the clouds, the small power the sun's rays have in rarifying the exhalations from the earth, from the humidity of the air near its surface during the continuance of westerly winds, and the consequent obstructions of the sunshine. "Of all the months in the year," says Christopher North, "November in our climate, whether in town or country, bears the worst character. It is almost universally thought to be a sour, sulky, sullen, savage, dim, dull, dark, disconsolate, yet designing month—in fewer words, a month scarcely fit to live." Although November is thus described as dull and cheerless, yet there are some intervals of clear and pleasant weather: the mornings are occasionally sharp, but the hoar-frost is soon dissipated by the sun, and a fine open day follows.

The name of this month was assigned to it in the Alban Kalendar, and is taken from *novēm*, nine. November, as its title denotes, was originally the ninth of the twelve months; it is now the eleventh. Diana was considered its tutelary deity. The Saxons styled it *wint-monat*, namely, wind-month; and it afterwards obtained the appellation of *blot-monat*, or blood month, to denote that it was usual at this period of the year to kill oxen, sheep, and hogs, for purposes of sacrifice, and for food during the ensuing winter. November originally consisted of thirty days, which were continued both by Romulus and Numa. Julius Caesar gave it thirty-one, but Augustus reduced it again to thirty, which it has ever since retained.

As the preceding month was marked by the change, so this is distinguished by the fall of the leaf. There is something extremely melancholy in this gradual process, by which the trees are stripped of all their beauty, and left so many monuments of decay and desolation. One of the first trees that becomes naked is the walnut, which is quickly succeeded by the mulberry, horse-chesnut, sycamore, lime, and ash; the elm retains its verdure for some time longer; the beech and oak are the latest deciduous forest trees in casting their leaves; apple and peach-trees often remain green till the latter end of November: and pollard oaks, and young beeches, lose not their withered leaves till they are pushed off by the new ones of the succeeding spring. The wood-pigeon, or stock-dove, makes its appearance about the middle of the month. Salmon now ascend the rivers in order to spawn. Lizards, badgers, and

the hedgehogs creep into holes in the earth ; bats get into old barns and caves ; squirrels, rats, and field-mice shut themselves up with their hoarded provisions ; dormice begin their long annual sleep ; frogs hide themselves in the mud at the bottom of ponds and ditches ; and moles make the nests in which they lodge during the winter. November is a busy farming month. The farmer usually finishes his ploughing ; cattle and horses are taken into the farm-yard ; sheep are sent to the turnip-field ; ant-hills are destroyed ; and bees are put under shelter.

**Flowers of the Month.**—In mild seasons some of the flowers named in October continue to bloom this month. The Virginia-creeper has now a very rich and beautiful appearance. China-roses, many-tinted asters, bright chrysanthemums, and brilliant hollyhocks, may still occasionally be seen ; as may likewise the hepatica, the anemone, and some other simple flowers. Though we may even yet obtain a good nosegay from the garden, our fields and lanes put forth no new blossoms ; not that the country is absolutely destitute of flowers, for a few Autumnal blossoms, as the ragwort, are yet left ; and the winter flowering furze is bright ; and the pale yarrow still stays with us ; and the starry daisy yet sparkles in the grass.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—Herbaceous perennials should be taken up and parted, and any that appeared misplaced in Summer should be transferred to more suitable positions. The borders being newly arranged, the edges should be trimmed, and the ground dug. In the unoccupied places plant crocuses, tulips, or other bulbs, and sow a few Hardy Annuals to blow early next season. Auriculas, polyanthus, picotees, &c., in pots, should be protected from heavy rain.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—Nov. 1. *All Saints.*—This festival served to commemorate all those saints and martyrs to whom no separate day had been assigned.

Nov. 2. *All Souls.*—This festival was instituted in the ninth century. The business of the day was to pray for souls detained in purgatory.

Nov. 6. *St. Leonard.*—A French nobleman of great piety and benevolence, who died in the year 500. He was the patron of captives.

Nov. 11. *St. Martin.*—Was born in Hungary in 316, and was chosen Bishop of Tours in the year 374, and died at the age of eighty-four.

Nov. 13. *St. Britius.*—This saint was a native of Tours, educated under St. Martin, and afterwards his successor. He died A.D. 444.

Nov. 15. *St. Machutus.*—Was a son of Went, a noble Briton ; he died on this day, A.D. 630, being then 130 years old.

Nov. 17. *St. Hugh.*—This saint was Bishop of Lincoln. He was a man of learning and piety, and died in the year 1200.

Nov. 20. *Edmund, King and Martyr.*—Edmund was the last titular king of East Anglia, and was killed by the Danes in 870, because he would not renounce Christianity.

Nov. 22. *St. Cecilia.*—Was a native of Rome, and was martyred by being plunged into boiling water, A.D. 203.

Nov. 23. *St. Clement.*—Clement I. was Bishop of Rome, and is generally thought to have suffered martyrdom about the year 100.

Nov. 25. *St. Catherine.*—This virgin martyr was cruelly put to death in the year A.D. 305.

Nov. 30. *St. Andrew.*—Was the younger brother of Simon Peter. He is regarded as the tutelary saint of Scotland.

**Business of the Month.**—Nov. 1.—Borough councillors to be elected.

Nov. 9.—Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—88—

## EXPERIENCE.

It is wonderful what a faculty some people have of not learning from experience. They will do the same thing every day for months and years together, and constantly repeat the same blunders, and be quite unable to do their work effectively, neatly, expeditiously, methodically, or accurately, after the thousandth repetition of identically the same process. Instances of this kind abound in domestic life, in such simple matters as lighting a fire, arranging a room, or cooking a dinner. Perhaps women are especially apt thus to neglect the teachings of experience, because they are naturally more prone to rely upon their instinctive impulses or instantaneous impressions, which will indeed frequently enable them to be brilliantly right, but will also sometimes make them obstinately and complacently wrong.

## A WORD TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

There is a class of philanthropists who depend a great deal of time and thought in making people virtuous, but who never think it worth their while to try and make them happy. Now, a person who is entirely miserable can rarely be good. Human nature is too much for him. A little sweetness, dexterously thrown into the wormwood of his daily life, would do more for him than hours of dull talk about the "virtues." It is not the wisest thing in the world to give a hungry man a tract to read; and the soul's hunger may be quite as intolerable as that of the body. The aching heart, wanting sympathy, turns impulsively away from long-winded maxims and a wire-drawn "moral." Change your tactics, and clasp his hand warmly, good philanthropist, if you would win him over. Give your pupil a specimen of the "virtue" you would see him practise. Love him—not preach him out of his misery.—*Fanny Fern.*

## LOVE IN BOYHOOD AND MANHOOD.

The love of a boy differs from that of a man in this—it is the wanton enjoyment of a present imperious feeling, from which all serious consideration of the future is excluded. It is mere blind activity of newly-awakened emotions. Hence the rashness of early loves. The boy wants to love; almost any woman will suffice. Hence he is violent, capricious, inconstant, because he only seeks an excitement; he tries his young wings. The tender feeling of protection which enters so largely into the love of a man—the serious thoughts of the duties he owes to the girl who gives up her life to him, and

to the children she may bear him—these, and the thousand minute but powerful influences which affect the man, are unknown to the boy.

## MISSSED OPPORTUNITIES.

Who has not been told that, if they had come sooner, or gone earlier, or hurried their pace, or slackened it, or done something that they have not done, the whole course of life would have been otherwise? Who has not looked back regretfully at the past, which, differently fashioned would have made the present other than it is? We think it hard that we cannot take the fabric of our life to pieces, as a mantua-maker unpicks her work, and make up the stuff another way. How much waste we might save in the cloth, how much better a shape we might make the garment, if we only had the right to use our scissors and needle again, and refashion the past by the experience of the present!—*Aurora Floyd.*

## CARE.

The proper disposition of mind, with which to connect ourselves with the unseen and the unknown, towards which our aspirations go out with spontaneous constancy, is trust in the trustworthiness which comprehends and governs the whole dispensation of which this life is but the initiatory part. Care is the condition of mind which grows out of the absence or non-exercise of that trust. It is the self-torturing misapplication of that endowment of our being which, rightly applied, was designed to lay in us the foundations of noble character and enduring happiness. When self has surrendered itself at discretion, care, which is but the forecast shadow of self-will, disappears with it, and the manhood within us enters upon a blessed rest.

## OURSELVES.

If some of our close, quiet chambers, pleasant rooms we have loved, were suddenly peopled with the phantoms of our old selves as we have appeared in many an awful hour when none saw us but God; if the dumb walls could utter our words, the void air revive the impress of our likeness there; what a revealing it would be! Surely we ought not to judge harshly, but each of us to have mercy upon one another.

There is a class of people who think that to be grim is to be good; that piety is a sort of facial longitude, and that a thought, to be really wholesome, must be shaped like a coffin.

# December.

We love

The winter's cheerful fire-side eve, its bright  
And crisp, and spangled fields in morning frost;  
Its silent-dropping snows, its pelting showers,  
The mighty roaring of its tempests.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.
			A. M.      P. M.
1	T	Great Fire at Cornhill, 1776	3 4      3 23
2	F	Coup d' etat of L. N., 1851	3 43      4 3
3	S	Sun rises 7h. 49m. Sets 3h. 51m.	4 24      4 44
4	S	2nd Sunday in Advent	5 7      5 30
5	M	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	5 56      6 21
6	T	Canadian Rebellion, 1837	6 49      7 17
7	W	St. Nicholas. M. Ney shot, 1815	7 48      8 24
8	T	Conception of the Virgin Mary	9 1      9 36
9	F	Milton born, 1608	10 14      10 48
10	S	Sun rises 7h. 57m. Sets 3h. 49m.	11 24      11 53
11	S	3rd Sunday in Advent	0 0      0 23
12	M	Thomas Sutton died, 1611.	0 48      1 16
13	T	St. Lucy. Council of Trent, 1545	1 40      2 4
14	W	Prince Consort died, 1861	2 26      2 47
15	T	Bonaparte interred at Paris, 1840	3 9      3 29
16	F	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	3 48      4 9
17	S	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	4 26      4 44
18	S	4th Sunday in Advent	5 3      5 22
19	M	Sun rises 8h. 5m. Sets 3h. 50m.	5 43      6 2
20	T	Louis Nap.elected president, 1848	6 22      6 42
21	W	St. Thomas	7 4      7 25
22	T	Ismail taken by storm, 1790	7 53      8 23
23	F	Prince Consort buried, 1861	8 58      9 31
24	S	Great Fire at Washington, 1851	10 4      10 36
25	S	CHRISTMAS DAY	11 10      11 41
26	M	St. Stephen	0 0      0 12
27	T	St. John	0 36      0 58
28	W	Innocents' Day	1 21      1 44
29	T	Battle of Mulhausen, 1674	2 6      2 28
30	F	Royal Society instituted, 1660	2 49      3 10
31	S	St. Silvester	3 32      3 52

MOON'S CHANGES.

6 First Quarter	7h. 34m. A.M.	21 Last Quarter	5h. 3m. A.M.
13 Full Moon	7h. 12m. A.M.	28 New Moon	9h. 22m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Dec. 4.	2nd in Advent	Isaiah 5..Acts 5	Isaiah 24..Heb. 10		
11.	3rd in Advent	Isaiah 25..Acts 11	Isaiah 26..James 4		
18.	4th in Advent	Isaiah 30..Acts 18	Isaiah 32..2 Peter 1		
25.	Christmas Day	9, to v. 8..Luke 2v15	7, v10 to 17..Titus 3, v4		

## DECEMBER.

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"December! thou art old and hoar;  
Thy voice is rough, thy hand is cold:  
The blood at every closing pore  
Shrinks from thy touch. Yet, hoar and old  
Though thou appear,  
That form severe  
Seems the fresh hue of health to wear.  
Earth, now\*in Winter's fleecy dress,  
The kind severity shall bless,  
That laid her forests bare."—J. CONDER.

DECEMBER, like its predecessor, is usually a cold and gloomy month; rain and wind are now extremely prevalent; and, as the frost seldom sets in till the latter end of the month, it may be reckoned the most unpleasant of the whole year. The alterations which occur in the face of nature during this month are little else than so many advances in the progress towards universal gloom and desolation. The day now rapidly decreases; the weather becomes foul and cold, and there are often violent storms of snow and wind, which latter sweep off the few remaining leaves from the trees. The vapourish and cloudy atmosphere warps us about with dimness and chilliness, and the fields are too damp and miry to pass, except in sudden frosts, which begin to take place at the end of the month.

Several of the wild quadrupeds and amphibious animals now retire to their winter quarters, which they never, or but seldom, quit till the return of spring. Of these some lay up no stores of provision, and therefore become entirely torpid till the warm weather brings out them and their food at the same time. To this class belong the frog, the lizard, the badger, hedgehog and bat, all of which feed on insects or vegetables. The frog shelters itself in the mud at the bottom of ponds and ditches; the lizard, badger, and hedgehog retire to holes in the earth; and the bat makes choice of caverns, barns, deserted houses, and coal-pit shafts, where it remains suspended by the claws of its hind feet, and closely wrapt up in the membranes of the fore-feet. Dormice also lie torpid the greater part of the winter, though they lay up considerable stores of food; an occasional warm day revives them, when they eat a little, but soon relapse into their former condition. Squirrels, water-rats, and field-mice provide large magazines of provisions; the former of nuts, the others of acorns, potatoes, &c. They are not known to become torpid, though they stir but little abroad, and probably sleep more at this time than in the summer.

December still retains the original name assigned to it in the old Alban and first Roman Kalendar adopted by Romulus, in both of which it was the tenth or last month of the year. Its appellation is composed of *Decem*, ten, and *imber*, a shower. It was consecrated by the ancients to Saturn, or, as some authors affirm, to Vesta, the daughter of Rhea; and in it the Romans held their Saturnalia. The Saxons termed it *wintermonat*, but after their conversion to Christianity, they then, "of devotion to the birth-time of Christ," named it *halig-monat*, or holy month, though this title was originally bestowed by them upon September. They also called December *midwinter-monat* and *giul erra*, i.e.,

the former or first *giul*. The feast of Thor, which they celebrated at the winter solstice, was called *giul*, from *iol* or *ol*, which signified *ale*, and is now corrupted into *yule*. This festival appears to have continued through part of January.

**Flowers of the Month.**—In December the oak, beech, and hornbeam, in part retain their leaves; while other trees are entirely denuded of their beautiful dress, their "leafy honours" being strewed in the dust, and returned to their parent earth. Yet some attractions are still left for us. The evergreen trees with their beautiful cones, such as firs and pines, are now particularly observed and valued: the different species of everlasting flowers, so pleasing an ornament to our parlours in winter, and indeed during the whole year, also attract our attention. Garden flowers are now rare; yet here and there, however, the delicate and fragrant Chinese rose still blooms; and the bright stars of the anemone sometimes enliven the December border. The scarlet berries of the holly, the branches of pyracantha, and the laurustinus, are now in great beauty. Wild flowers have become very scarce, but there are some loved ones still left. In sheltered nooks the greyish lilac blossom of the small scabious, or the yellow petals of the familiar ox-eye may still be detected; and the feathery silken tufts, which succeed the flowers of the well-known clematis, still depend from the leafless sprays of the hawthorn, or partially cover the face of the rugged rock. The mosses offer a most curious spectacle to the botanist. Lichens cover the ditch banks with a leather-like substance, which in some countries serve as food both to men and quadrupeds.

**Florist's Calendar for the Month.**—Beds of roses, both standards and dwarfs, should be well dressed with good decomposed stable manure. See that the beds of ixias, gladioli and lilia are well protected by a covering of half-decayed leaves. Dust over the beds and patches of Hardy Annuals with quicklime, soot, and wood-ashes in a dry state; slugs are apt to be very destructive to them in mild weather. Trench up all vacant beds, and leave them rough, to become well frosted; choice and tender herbaceous plants should also be protected from severe frost by a mulching of half-decayed leaves. Do not neglect former directions with regard to the store-pots of bedding-plants; the next six weeks is a critical time; after that time, potting off will commence.

**Remarkable Days of the Month.**—DEC. 6. *St. Nicholas.*—Nicholas was Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, and died about the year 392.

DEC. 8. *Conception of the Virgin Mary.*—This festival was instituted by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, because William the Conqueror's fleet, being in a storm, afterwards came safe to shore.

DEC. 13. *St. Lucy.*—Lucy, a virgin martyr, was a native of Syracuse, and suffered in the year 305.

DEC. 21. *St. Thomas the Apostle.*—This saint is said to have preached the Gospel in Media and Persia, and suffered martyrdom in 73.

DEC. 25. *Christmas-Day.*—This is named from the Latin *Christi Missa*, the Mass of Christ, and thence the Roman Catholic Liturgy is termed their *Missal*, or *Mass Book*. About the year 500 the observation of this day became general in the Catholic church.

DEC. 26. *St. Stephen.*—Stephen was the first deacon chosen by the apostles. He was stoned to death in the year 33.

DEC. 28. *Innocents.*—The slaughter of the Jewish children, by Herod, is commemorated on this day.

DEC. 31. *St. Silvester.*—He was Bishop of Rome, succeeding Miltiades in 314. He died in 334.



## VILLAGE WAITS.

THE minstrels played their Christmas tune,  
To-night beneath my cottage eaves ;  
While, smitten by a lofty moon,  
The encircling laurels, thick with leaves,  
Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen,  
That overpowered their natural green.

Through hill and valley, every breeze  
Had sunk to rest with folded wings ;  
Keen was the air, but could not freeze,  
Nor check the music of the strings ;  
So stout and hardy were the band,  
That scraped the chords with strenuous  
hand !

And who but listened ? till was paid  
Respect to every inmate's claim ;  
The greeting given, the music played,  
In honour of each household name.  
Duly pronounced with lusty call,  
And "merry Christmas" wished to all.

How touching, when, at midnight, sweep  
Snow-muffled winds, and all is dark,  
To hear—and sink again to sleep !  
Or at an earlier call, to mark,  
By blazing fire, the still suspense  
Of self-complacent innocence.  
The mutual nod—the grave disguise  
Of hearts with gladness brimming o'er ;  
And some unbidden tears that rise.  
For names once heard, and heard no  
more ;  
Tears brightened by the serenade,  
For infant in the cradle laid.—Wordsworth

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

### FILIOLE DULCISSIMÆ.

Say, wilt thou think of me when I'm away,  
Borne from the threshold and laid in the clay,  
Past and unheard of for many a day?  
Wilt thou remember me when I am gone,  
Further each year from the vision withdrawn,  
Thou in the sunset, and I in the dawn?  
Wilt thou remember me, when thou shalt see  
Daily and nightly encompassing thee  
Hundreds of others, but nothing of me?  
All that I ask is a gem in thine eye,  
Sitting and thinking when no one is by,  
Thus looked he on me—thus rung his rep'y.  
'Tis not to die, though the path be obscure:  
Vast though the peril, there's One can secure:  
Grand is the conflict, the victory sure:  
But 'tis to feel the cold touch of decay,—  
'Tis to look back on the wake of one's way,  
Fading and vanishing day after day:  
This is the bitterness none can be spared:  
This, the oblivion the greatest have shared:  
This, the true death for ambition prepared.  
Thousands are round us, toiling as we.  
Living and loving—whose lot is to be  
Past and forgotten, like waves on the sea.  
Once in a lifetime is uttered a word  
That doth not vanish as soon as 'tis heard—  
Once in an age is humanity stirred:  
Once in a century springs forth a deed  
From the dark bands of forgetfulness freed,  
Destined to shine, and to bless, and to lead:  
Yet not ev'n thus escape we our lot—  
The deed lasts in memory—the doer is not:  
The word liveth on, but the voice is forgot.  
Who knows the form of the mighty of old?  
Can bust or cap portrait the spirit unfold,  
Or the light of the eye by description be told?  
Nay, even he who our ransom became,  
Bearing the cross, and despising the shame,  
Earning a name above every name—  
They who had handled Him while He was here,  
Kept them in memory His lineaments clear—  
Could they command them at will to appear?  
They who had heard Him and lived in His voice,  
Say, could they always recall to their choice  
The tone and the cadence which made them  
rejoice?

Be we content then to pass into shade,  
Visage and voice in oblivion laid—  
And live in the light that our actions have made.

*The Dean of Canterbury.*

### HINTS ABOUT CHILDREN.

No brute ever seems to have thoughts which exceed its powers of expression. All children have. Parents know by painful experience that there is a certain age at which children become fractious, ill-tempered, and difficult to manage, to the most unpleasant degree. It is the age at which they have learnt more or less to think, but not to speak. They know perfectly well what they want, try in vain to explain themselves,

and are as irritated and angry at not succeeding as a certain description of Englishman is apt to be with the stupid brutes of foreigners who, as he observes, cannot speak a word of any rational language. A child at this period is not a pleasing creature, but it is a very odd and instructive one. What is passing in its mind? How does it think? Does it say to itself, in words, "I want this or that—what a fool my nurse must be not to see what I want, and give it me?" If it does not say this, what does it say? It certainly says or thinks something, if gestures, expressions of countenance, and half-articulate sounds have any significance at all.

### INDEPENDENCE.

Oh, be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid. Then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown. Then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.

A man who thinks himself ill-used is invariably selfish; he cannot take interest in any subject but his own grievance; and if it should be one on which good taste forbids him to enlarge, he relapses into a state of sullen dejection, and justifies himself for being ill-tempered by assuming that he is bored.

It is certainly a humiliating reflection that we are always doubtful of the effect of the medicines we compound, whilst we are sure of our poisons.

The truly great are always accessible; we need not fear to offend them by respectfully speaking the truth, which is the best compliment we can pay to real dignity.

The same laws that secure property encourage avarice; and the fences made about honest acquisition are the bars which secure the hoards of the miser.

The heart of a young girl is like a nest where the little swallow chirps, shows its head, tries its wings, and watches the moment to fly.

# The Almanack Story.

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## A PHANTOM IN THE HOUSE.

A SKETCH BY G. T. THOMASON.

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### I.

To be frightened at ghosts is not quite so common, nor is a belief in their existence so general, now as it was some thirty years since ; albeit there are to be found, even in these days, many stalwart youths who in open daylight would defend themselves against "any man their weight and size," yet would be scared out of their wits to pass through a churchyard alone after dark.

There are more persons who suffer from this supernatural feeling than are dreamed of in the philosophy of the strongly-strung nerved of our species, notwithstanding much of the mystery which has attached to these unearthly visitants, from the time they were made subservient to the low cunning of wily ecclesiastics to the present period, has been swept away by the growth of public intelligence. Professor Pepper's newly-invented Ghost, duly protected by patent, which may be had to order, may tend to destroy the last vestige of this popular delusion, proving the production of ghosts to be purely a mechanical process. There are, however, other phantoms in every house which are never seen, and yet materially assist in shaping the destinies of its inmates ; they are as various as they are potent. We will endeavour, in the following sketch, to point out one of these mysterious influences.

John Marston, an orphan educated and apprenticed at the parish expense, had completed his servitude to the admiration of the guardians who had placed him with the leading grocer of the pretty little town of Ashdale, as well as to the satisfaction of his employer. This latter gentleman had of late years taken to indulge in "strong drinks," to an extent in no way calculated to improve his health or prospects ; and others could see this better than he himself—the travellers who waited upon him for orders especially. It was no doubt at their instigation, and the assistance of the "firms" they represented, that young Marston was installed in a snug little shop in a distant part of the town. He had paid unwearied attentions to pretty Bessy Taylor, the leading milliner in the place, who, according to her own circular, was famous for fashion, fit, and figure—the latter, we presume, alluding to her scale of charges, which some of the ladies in the place said were anything but moderate. Be this as it may, she had managed to save a little money, which she freely gave up, with her name and herself, for the acceptance of John Marston. She soon became initiated into the mysteries of mixing and adulterating teas, spices, sugar, and tobacco. Business poured in ; the young couple both pulled one way ; and, as that was the

right one, success was certain. As a wife, she was all that a young man could wish; a little too fond, perhaps, of romance and novel reading—the books of that day being such as the “Gipsy Mother,” the “Cottage on the Cliff,” &c. She had also a weakness, which she frequently betrayed in company; for, having been told by her grandfather that one of their relations had been a “gentleman-at-arms,” and afterwards became a baronet, she never lost an opportunity of speaking of the greatness of her ancestors.

John was a shrewd, clever man, and his success was in advance of his most sanguine expectations; and after a few years there was scarcely a movement in the place of any importance with which he was not in some way associated. To the doubtful blessing of wealth came the certain one of children, and two fine boys and a girl bade fair to rival the excellencies of their parents.

Happy John Marston! His fellow-townsmen said everything he touched turned to gold; and he certainly “made money” at a wonderfully fast rate. His children, too, shared the benefits of his success, no expense being spared in their education. In course of time the old shop was pulled down, and a pile of buildings, devoted to the wholesale as well as the retail business, was erected on its site and the ground adjoining. The Marstons were beginning to be looked up to as wealthy people; they started a brougham and a boy in buttons; for John himself had given up the practical working of the establishment, merely keeping the cash account. Upon the whole, however, they were not so happy in their grandeur as they had been during their early struggles; they found now numerous acquaintances, but missed the warmth of early friendships; the dear old companions who had not made the same worldly progress as themselves were neglected for those who had amassed wealth, and there was always something now to fret and annoy, although wealth still continued to pour in more and more rapidly.

They had also a serious bone of contention with regard to the future of their children; the following short dialogue will explain the position of affairs.

“What should hinder us from retiring and enjoying our latter years in quiet and comfort, and leaving the business to the two boys?” said John on one occasion.

“Never,” replied his wife angrily, “shall one of my children become a tradesman with my consent.”

“Why, my dear, we have done pretty well at it,” suggested John.

“Yes, John, so we may; but still, after all, we are only tradespeople. And who cares for them? Even the Crawleys turn up their noses at us as they pass our pew in church on Sundays.”

“I should not wonder if they don’t refuse to go to Heaven by-and-bye for fear of meeting such company as your’s, my love.” This was said soothingly. “But at least they might be friendly on earth until they pay what they owe me. But there, as to that, the whole of the Crawleys have got more pride than pence.”

“That’s why I despise such stuck-up things.”

“And yet you want your children to be brought up like them,” said the practical John. He saw the wrath rising in his wife’s features; and so concluded by saying, “But we’ll talk this matter over some other day, my-dear.”

“You may talk till doomsday,” she replied; “but I repeat, never, with my consent, shall one of my children become a tradesman.”

Thus Pride, in some disguise or other, was the “Phantom in the House” of John Marston.

## II.

Mrs. Marston lost no opportunity of recurring to her favourite subject. The professional career of her boys was a source of daily anxiety to her, and the discussion of it of annoyance to her husband; but, as he was really fond of his wife, he at length, in spite of his predilections, gave way. Walter, the elder, was installed in the office of Nab and Holdem, solicitors, of Sergeants'-inn; and his brother (named after the baronet ancestor), John Plantagenet, to the more gentle occupation of surgery, and commenced his studies in the "healing art" under the skilful tuition of Dr. Aqua, in an adjacent town. The boys strongly objected to this arrangement, and their mother had no slight difficulty in overcoming their scruples. This she did partly by pointing out a glowing professional future as opposed to the cold termination of a tradesman's career, but chiefly by an almost unlimited exchequer which she promised to provide for them. At length the lads commenced their new avocations.

"They will one day be an ornament to you, dear John," said Mrs. Marston pleasantly.

"So they would if they had been brought up to a shop or farm, as they wished," answered John coldly.

"That's always the way; you never can shake off those plebeian views of yours!" she replied.

The usual termination to these discussions was a whistle, or a significant jerk of the head, and a walk into the warehouse. If he felt much irritated, Marston would take himself over the market-place to the "Golden Fleece." This was the only place in which politics were publicly discussed in Ashdale; Whig and Tory parties each held their meetings, and here also Marston spent much of his spare time. Perhaps it would have been better had he paid more attention to domestic rather than political economy; for his wife's ambition knew no bounds, and her extravagance began to vie with her ambition. The fulfilment of her desire to mix with the gentry was as far off as ever. The brougham and the boy in buttons had not obtained the influence she had expected.

Maternal pride had also directed the education of Laura Marston. She had been taught never to soil her fingers with any common household work, but was instructed in music, dancing, languages, and other accomplishments, by the most expensive, if not the most talented masters.

As time wore on everything seemed to favour the speedy fruition of Mrs. M.'s plans; and yet, somehow, there was a want of happiness about it all, which did not make up for the loss of the pleasant and innocent enjoyments of the past.

Nab and Holdem were "sharp practice" men; they never saw a respectable-looking man but they craved him for a client; they never had a client but they fleeced him. The honourable part of their profession they never studied. Many of their clients they irritated into complaining, and then threatened them with actions for defamation, and obtained costs. Walter was disgusted with his new employment; it would not have been tolerable to him had he been articled even to honest men—and there are many such to be found in the profession of the law. Day by day he neglected his duties, and the temptations to do wrong, in which he was assisted by the money obtained from home, led him into a course of dissipation, the end of which was terrible to contemplate.

His brother was equally annoyed with his profession, and, instead of

making progress with his studies, got hold of a limited chemical knowledge, and made it subservient to practical jokes. To detail these would be impossible and unnecessary. We may mention his transposition of the leeches to the honey jar ; using the juniper berries with a peashooter ; transposing the labels on liniments and draughts ; administering a dose of tincture of cardamoms to the doctor's boy, who was afterwards found in the streets in an apparent state of intoxication ; and winding up with poisoning the doctor's canary and his wife's favourite cat by an effort to discover the relative action of prussic acid on them and the parrot, which latter happily escaped destruction.

The anger of the doctor on discovery of this catastrophe exploded in strong invectives ; and, smarting under their infliction, the high-spirited and impulsive boy left his new home that night, without giving any indication of his whereabouts.

And so the Phantom was extending its influence beyond the precincts of the house of Marston.

### III.

There came a crisis. The country was divided in political opinions ; party spirit was carried to extremes ; a general election was about to take place, and candidates were sought for to represent each section into which the House of Commons was divided. Ashdale was an important borough on the occasion. There was now a popular cry for "Reform!" and, in opposition to the Radical, the eminent grocer was waited upon to stand a contest in the Whig interest. His friends urged him strenuously ; his wife backed their arguments persuasively ; and, encouraged by an ambition to signalise himself in his native place, he, in an evil hour, permitted himself to be nominated.

Now commenced a series of anxieties ; the pleasant smile left his features ; he was no longer the happy John Marston of notoriety. His home was not the snug and comfortable habitation it had been. Fashion had usurped the place of comfort, and daily filled his house with a continual round of visitors. Pride had taken full possession of the grocer's wife ; it exhibited itself, on her person, in rich apparel and expensive jewellery ; in her home, in extravagant and gorgeous furniture ; and, generally, in a ridiculous apeing of the apocryphal grandeur of the upper circles. There was now nothing genuine about them—everything was done for show. The Marstons had other anxieties, the boys had not turned out so well as their mother had foretold. The health of the elder had been seriously impaired by a dissipated London career ; and young John had not been heard of since he left the medical professor's.

When Marston agreed to stand the contest there was no prospect of an opposition. The farming interest was sufficiently strong to return a Tory member, and the town's-people had, hitherto, influence enough to elect a Whig ; but Radicalism was growing in importance, and, as it never occurred to an election agent to pass over the remotest chance of a contest, Ashdale was chosen as an arena for the trial of their political strength. At the eleventh hour, when it would have been considered cowardly to retreat, a new candidate was brought forward in the "Working Man's" interest. He was one of those who become wealthy by advocating the "Rights of the People," which has always been a tolerably safe investment for the political adventurer. He became quickly popular, and a formidable opponent to Marston. During the election the poll was daily kept as nearly uniform as the rival agents could make

it, so that neither might be intimidated and induced to retire ; the agents secretly worked hand in hand together, Marston unwittingly finding the sinews of war for both. Nothing disturbed this regular order of things, save an occasional doubt, thrown out by the clever and far-seeing, as to his return. Votes were purchased of the "honest and independent" electors, at prices unprecedented in the annals of electioneering. At length the final day arrived, and, at the close of the poll, the "Champion of the People" was a trifle in advance of his Whig opponent.

The atmosphere of excitement which Marston had lately breathed ; the daily public speaking, with a clamorous mob for an audience ; the mental irritation inseparable from the very nature of the contest ; the knowledge of the thousands of pounds he had expended in his unsuccessful effort, brought on such utter prostration of health, that the day after the election his life was despaired of ; and no sooner was he pronounced out of danger, than a discovery that his confidential clerk had been for a long period systematically robbing him, and that his bills were returned dishonoured, induced a relapse, and a long and dangerous illness ensued. His wife now sat day and night beside his couch to weep and watch, until long and close attentions brought on a fever, which rendered her totally incapable of performing the duties of the sick room. Nurses were engaged, and no expense spared while money lasted ; but the numerous claims which had to be satisfied, and varied unexpected payments which had to be met, absorbed all available property, and in six months from the time of the election he appeared to be hopelessly insolvent. Where now were the friends who had urged him forward in the days when they thought him wealthy—who praised his eloquence when there was a chance of his success ? They turned their backs upon him as if he had been pollution ; jeered at a grocer, who had been brought up in the parish school, being the representative of their intelligence, and wondered "what next!" The ladies, too, who had attended his wife's soirées ; who had admired her rich dresses to her face, and called her vain peacock behind her back ; who had fared sumptuously at her table, publicly praising her taste and privately condemning her extravagance—now rejoiced at her downfall. Oh, how sad were the reflections in those sick chambers ! The dear delights of domestic life had been dropped for the shadow which the Phantom had presented. Instead of Marston's acquaintances coming round to help him in his misfortunes, gradually they withdrew their entire support from him : both his wholesale and retail business now scarcely paid their working expenses. They wanted the energy and presence of him and his wife, as had been given to it in the time passed. But, alas ! there was no chance of that for some time to come. The physicians had recommended quiet as the only means of restoring either of the patients to health ; but their difficulties and troubles weighed upon them so heavily as to prevent their obtaining this necessary help to convalescence. To both of them the Phantom kept whispering, "What will people say?" Its influence, though, was gradually waning.

The daughter, Laura, thanks to her mother, was of no use in this house of affliction. Music her poor father's oppressed brain was unable to bear, and fashionable pursuits were incompatible with her parents' present condition. She was of no value in the kitchen, for she could neither make nor superintend the preparation of those delicacies which are so necessary to the restoration of the invalided. So the poor couple remained badly attended, until an old companion, Fanny Parker, entered

upon the duties of nurse with an energy and tenderness which love or friendship only could prompt.

From this time the Phantom, which had brought so much destruction to the house of John Marston gradually lost its influence.

#### IV.

Jonathan Gray, merchant, was head of the old-established firm which stood in the once leading thoroughfare of London that extended from Watling-street to the foot of Old London Bridge, near unto the church of St. Swithin's, London Stone. He had not yet reached the meridian of life ; he was blessed with an independence, a pretty wife, and a lovely daughter. The latter had not yet seen seventeen summers ; she was called Grace, and she became her name. Her grandfather had been a warm coadjutor with the printer and antiquarian of Sherborne-lane, by whose instrumentality the relic of Roman London was preserved and deposited in its present place of security ; as also the rest, or settle, for porters to relieve themselves when weary of their heavy loads, which was erected over against it. The former remains, visible to passers-by, in the outer wall of the church to this day ; the latter has been sacrificed at the shrine of modern improvement.

At the time of which we write, Cannon-street was a snug, well-to-do locality, and was approached by various narrow and crooked lanes from all parts of the city. These seemed to take the track of the furrows made in past times by the surface drainage, the waters of which, in making their way to the Thames, dodged in and out and round every obstacle that impeded their straightforward progress.

There can be little doubt but that the improvements suggested and carried out by the citizens during the last few years—as a sort of tardy recognition of Sir Christopher Wren's plan for restoring London after the Great Fire—was well conceived and admirably executed. The demon of destruction did not, at first, despoil our noble city, nor did Government permit what was intended for improvement by the citizens to lead to annihilation by the mercenary speculators who span our main thoroughfares by black, ugly tubes, and reticulate the firmament with telegraphic wires, which not only hide the beauty of our architecture with their cobweb appearance, but must some day prove destructive to property and fatal to human life. Have these modern innovators taken Newcastle-on-Tyne as the model for the “first commercial city in the world ?” Because everybody knows that that town assumes an aspect as if an earthquake, having swallowed a huge city, had been made to disgorge it suddenly in a confined space, and had left it a mass of confusion. Castles and hovels, mansions and sheds, structures fashioned by the greatest mechanical genius, and the productions of meanest capacity, are here all huddled together in one incongruous heap, and appear only useful as furnishing a painter such as Turner with a subject for his pencil.

But to our narrative. Jonathan Gray was a punctual man ; so regular was he in his daily walk to 'Change' that it was proverbial amongst his fellow-citizens that they could set their watches by his movements : every day at one hour he went to 'Change,' and every day—as he passed the old relic, which his father taught him to reverence as a boy—brought up some pleasant recollections of the past. He was passing, one Summer's afternoon, thinking of the good his father's old friend, Thomas Maiden—the printer before referred to—had done in his day for his fellow-citizens, and wishing for a special opportunity for displaying

his own kind nature, when one was unexpectedly presented in the person of young John Marston. He had been travelling through the country all night, and wandering about the metropolis all day ; and now, footsore and weary, he was leaning under the porter's settle, wondering what course next to pursue.

There was something peculiarly pleasing in the features of the lad, which attracted the merchant's attention. He at once questioned him in a kindly tone. The youth replied to him in a frank and open manner, and stated truthfully all the facts connected with his leaving home, and expressing his determination not to go back until he had retrieved the character he thought he had lost by his impulsive and mischievous proceedings at the doctor's. He wanted a situation, he said ; and the merchant, whose heart seemed to warm towards him, and fearful he might, if left in the streets of London, be corrupted by its glaring vices, engaged him at once and made provision for his reception at home that very afternoon. That evening the attentions of the household were unsparsingly bestowed in providing for the comfort of the "new young man;" and, after the refreshment of a night's rest, he was early in the warehouse performing any menial office rather than stand idle in his benefactor's house.

John was now in his element. His persistent industry, while it endeared him to the merchant daily, had the effect of making his fellow-clerks jealous of him, and, for a time, he had to put up with their jeers and practical jokes ; but he, being of an even temper, took no notice of these petty annoyances. By these means he eventually became as great a favourite with the men as with the master. Every day developed his latent ability and aptness for commercial pursuits ; every month brought him more prominently forward in the counting-house ; and, at the end of three years—not from any favouritism, but from the sheer force of his intrinsic worth—he was raised to the high post of confidential corresponding clerk to the firm.

Thus the Phantom exercised no baneful influence on the younger branch of the house of Marston.

## V.

Preparations were being made for a grand festival in the City, on an occasion of a royal visit. The merchant was anxious that his daughter should witness the decorations of the great city hall on the occasion ; and, at the maiden's wish, John was requested to accompany her. Upon their arrival, too soon for admission, and while waiting near that portion of the hall where aldermanic justice is diurnally administered, they were accosted by a pale-faced young man, of emaciated appearance, clothed in shabby habiliments. He was one of those touters patronised by pettifogging lawyers seeking professional employment of those who were about figuring in the justice-room adjoining. John started at the sound of the voice, and, although much altered, he recognised in the applicant his brother Walter. They grasped each other's hands with emotion, and then the sad history of home was first brought to the notice of the runaway. For a moment, as the thought flashed upon him that he had been neglectful of his dear parents, his wounded conscience pained him severely. Walter spoke of himself despondingly as consumptive and incurable ; and this, while it elicited some cheering remarks from his brother, added to his present misery. John relieved his necessities ; promised to meet him that evening ; and, putting on a cheerful face, which was no index to his feelings, passed on with his

companion to the interior of the hall. Turning to Grace to apologise, he detected her wiping the moisture from her eyes. A sensation of delight thrilled his veins, and he said some loving and gentle words to her. She pressed his arm as he spoke. In that pressure he found the truth of the axiom that sympathy is akin to love, and he rejoiced at the thought.

Tired, at last, of viewing the gorgeous decorations and fittings, they returned home—Grace to retire to her chamber, to think over every word she had heard or expressed, and John to see the merchant and explain the nature of the interview he had had with his brother. He, now for the first time, mentioned the name of his parents and of his early home; for he had never been known in the warehouses or office other than John or Mr. John.

"I have heard of your father," said Mr. Gray, "and regret you did not tell me your name before: I might have been of service. John, as it is, lose no time and spare no expense until you have seen and comforted them at home. I will send to the 'Cross Keys' at once and book places for you and your brother for to-morrow's early coach. I need not," he continued, as he placed some bank notes in the young man's hand, "tell you how glad we shall all be to see you back, but do not leave anything neglected. God bless you."

We pass over the pleasant journey that summer's morning, over hill and through valley, unclouded by railway smoke, undisturbed by the scream of the steam-engine—although this new mode of locomotion was about asserting its mighty power—and arrive at Ashdale. They found their father but just recovering from the debilitating effects of his long illness; and it seemed as if the return of the two young men thus unexpectedly put new life in him, and Mrs. Marston's health kept pace with her husband's progress to convalescence.

Throughout the whole of their affliction Mrs. Marston's girl-companion, Fanny Parker, had been constant and untiring in her attentions to them. Mrs. Marston spoke of her with that affection which was first engendered in the milliner's room, where they made fashionable dresses and told love secrets together; while Laura had grown amiable under the dear old spinster's guidance and example.

Sickness had thus conquered and destroyed the Phantom in the house of John Marston.

## VI.

John Marston, the younger (he had dropped, and for ever, his aristocratic patronym), found the accounts in a mysterious state of entanglement, and he saw to unravel them would be a work of much time and patience. Both the Bought and Sold Ledgers were full of garbled statements and unnatural balances! The Cash Book contained no reliable entries. The mortgages on the property, and all other legal documents, had been carelessly drawn up by an ignorant country attorney, and would occupy weeks to understand them.

The following correspondence will explain how matters stood at this time:—

Ashdale, June 1st, 182—.

DEAR SIR,—My father's affairs are not so bad as I expected to find them. He is getting quite strong again, and able to assist me, and my dear mother is nearly well. Walter is still very poorly. Can you spare Williams for a day or two to assist me with the accounts?

At a time like this I would not introduce the following subject but for its great influence on my future life, and that silence is not the proper course to pursue. I discovered a day or two since that I am not indifferent to your daughter. Before I write to her to say how much I love her, have I your sanction?

J. Gray, Esq.

Dear Sir,  
Your faithful servant,

J. MARSTON, Jun.

P.S.—Can you spare me a few days longer?

Cannon-street, near the London Stone,  
3/ 6/ 182—.

MY DEAR BOY,—I am pleased with the result of your visit. Give my kind regards to your parents. Your brother must go a short voyage, which I will see to at once. The accountant shall come down to-morrow, and together you will soon put the books to rights.

I have spoken to Grace; if you have her by-and-by you must live with us; we should miss her so. I need not say be kind to her. You may write to her; but more of this anon.

My dear boy,  
Yours affectionately,

J. GRAY.

P.S.—We miss you more and more daily, but don't leave your business unfinished.

We will leave unrecorded the details of the few years which followed. Some of the results may be thus given:—

After much labour the young man succeeded in not only restoring his father's business, but in redeeming the mortgages and saving the best portion of the estate. This was the more fortunate, as, some years afterwards, a new railway, almost the first in the country, required a large part of his premises, and grounds, for their principal station. This they purchased at what appeared in those days a fabulous sum. Young John's wooing was as blissful as such wooings always are with such a good, young, and beautiful girl as Grace, and their wedding, although as quiet as it was possible to keep it, was one of the days for a long time pleasantly remembered at Ashdale. He was at once gazetted a partner with his father-in-law, and is now an extensive shipowner.

Walter, after a voyage to Madeira, returned with renewed vigour, and although he never became robust, was sufficiently strong to assist his sister in the management of the business.

The elder Marston was now wealthier than before, and had long since found sufficient means to retire from the active part of his business.

As soon as the railway was completed, the Grays became constant visitors at Ashdale, and Mrs. Marston and Fanny Parker found another dear companion in Mrs. Gray. Together they were engaged in many works of usefulness. It was a happy time with all of them, and the merchant never regretted his abrupt engagement with the young runaway. Much of the leisure time of the elder Marston was occupied in administering to social necessities, and in devising local improvements. He was again invited to represent the borough—the "People's Champion," as those of his stamp invariably do, making a ladder of the people upon which to ascend to power, and, once at the haven of their wishes, knocking down the fabric which raised them. Marston would now, no doubt,

have been returned without opposition or cost, but he steadfastly refused the temptation. The highest post he could be persuaded to accept was that of mayor of the town, which he filled judiciously. It was as chairman at the opening of the new railway, in giving the toast of the day, that his eloquence was for the first time untrammeled, and his words were long afterwards remembered, quoted, and referred to. It was on this occasion, too, some salient points of his own history were made the incentive to exertion, humility, and patience.

Mrs. Marston lived to see that there is a greatness which birth cannot give—a distinction which wealth fails to convey: it is where intelligence and industry mark out an easier path up the rugged ways of life for those who follow, hewn out by the pioneers of progress, who leave the world better than they find it. She discovered, too, that the tinsel of show and extravagance attracted no real friends, but rather placed an humble origin in a stronger and more offensive light; while, on the other hand, of those who despised her former grandeur, there were now none who would not be proud to acknowledge all connected with the intelligent man and patriot, John Marston, although he had been educated in a parish school.



## OFFICERS OF THE CITY CORPORATION.

## LORD MAYOR.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM LAWRENCE,  
Bread-street; Mansion House.

Elected September 29th.—Sworn in November 9th.

## SHERIFFS.

Henry Nicholas Nissen, Esq., 43, Mark-lane; Thomas Cave, Esq., 41, Moorgate-st.  
Elected June 24th.—Sworn in September 29th.

## UNDER-SHERIFFS.

Charles Gammon, Esq., 9, Cloak-lane; J. W. Nicholson, Esq., 48, Lime-street.

## CHAMBERLAIN—B. Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Kensington Palace Gardens.

CORONER—William Payne, Esq., Serj.-at-Law.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe, Esq.

## ALDERMEN.

## THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

	Elected.
Hale, W. S., Esq., Coleman-street; 71, Queen-street . . . . .	1866
Phillips, Benjamin Samuel, Esq., Farringdon Within; 40, Newgate-street . . . . .	1857
Gabriel, Thomas, Esq., Vintry; Commercial road, Lambeth . . . . .	1857
Allen, W. F., Esq., Cheap; 6, Petersham-terrace, Queen's Gate, W. . . . .	1858
Mechi, John Joseph, Esq., Lime-street; 4, Leadenhall-street . . . . .	1868
Conder, E., Esq., Bassishaw; 2, Salter's Hall-court . . . . .	1859
Abbiss, J., Esq., Bridge Within; 61, Gracechurch-street . . . . .	1859
Lawrence, J. C., Esq., Walbrook; 18, Cannon-street . . . . .	1860
Dakin, Thomas, Esq., Candlewick; 23, Abchurch-lane <sup>EW</sup> . . . . .	1861
Besley, R., Esq., Aldersgate; 2, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street . . . . .	1862
Gibbons, Sills, John, Esq., Castle Baynard; 18, St. Andrew's-hill . . . . .	1862
Waterlow, Sydney Hedley, Esq., Langbourn; London-wall . . . . .	1863
Lusk, Andrew, Esq., Aldgate; 62, Fenchurch-street . . . . .	1863

Years of  
Mayoralty. THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

1835 Copeland, W. T., Esq., M.P., Bishopsgate; 160, New Bond-street . . . . .	1829
1838 Wilson, Samuel, Esq., Bridge Without; Head Quarters, City-road . . . . .	1831
1848 Duke, Sir James, M.P., Farringdon Without; 43, Portland-place . . . . .	1840
1850 Musgrave, Sir John, Bart., Broad-street; 32, Russell-square . . . . .	1842
1852 Challis, Thomas Esq., Cripplegate; 32, Wilson-street, Finsbury . . . . .	1843
1853 Sidney, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Billingsgate; 8, Ludgate-Hill . . . . .	1844
1854 Moon, Sir F. G., Bart., F.S.A., Porksoken; 35, Portman-square . . . . .	1844
1855 Salomons, D., Esq., M.P., Cordwainer; 26, Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk. . . . .	1847
1856 Finnis, Thomas Quested, Esq., Tower; 79, Great Tower-street . . . . .	1848
1857 Carden, Sir R. Walter, Knt., Dowgate; 2, Royal Exchange Buildings . . . . .	1849
1859 Carter, J., Esq., F.A.S., F.R.A.S., Cornhill; 61, Cornhill . . . . .	1851
1862 Rose, William Anderson, Esq., Queenhithe; Queenhithe . . . . .	1854

## LONDON BANKERS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Agra and United Service, 27, Cannon-street, City</p> <p>Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 5, Lothbury</p> <p>Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street</p> <p>Bank of British Columbia, Lombard st</p> <p>British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place</p> <p>Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street, City</p> <p>Bank of England, Threadneedle-street and Burlington-gardens</p> <p>Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, 16, Cornhill</p> <p>Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle st. and 450, West Strand</p> <p>Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-street</p> <p>Bank of New Zealand, 26, Old Broad-st</p> <p>Bank of Victoria, 3, Threadneedle-st.</p> <p>Bank of Wales, 199, Gresham House</p> <p>Barclay and Co, 54, Lombard-street</p> <p>Barnett and Co, 62, Lombard-st.</p> <p>Bennett, W., 5, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market</p> <p>Biddulph and Co., 43, Charing Cross</p> <p>Biggerstaff, 63, West Smithfield; and 6, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington</p> <p>Bosanquet and Co, 73, Lombard-st</p> <p>Brown, Janson and Co, 32, Abchurch-lane</p> <p>Brown, John and Co, 25, Abchurch-lane</p> <p>Call and Co, 25, Old Bond-st</p> <p>Central Bank of Western India, 22, Old Broad-street</p> <p>Challis and Son, 16, West Smithfield and 12, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington</p> <p>Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 20, Threadneedle-street</p> <p>Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 52, Threadneedle street</p> <p>Child and Co, Temple Bar</p> <p>City Bank, Threadneedle-street, and 34, Old Bond-street</p> <p>Colonial, 13, Bishopsgate-st. within</p> <p>Commercial Bank of India, 64, Moorgate-street</p> | <p>Coutts and Co, 59, Strand</p> <p>Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 33, Cornhill</p> <p>Cunlifffes and Co, 24, Lombard-st</p> <p>Cunliffe, Son, &amp; Co, 24, Bucklersbury</p> <p>Curries and Co, 29, Cornhill</p> <p>Dimsdale and Co, 50, Cornhill</p> <p>Drummond, 49, Charing-cross</p> <p>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill</p> <p>Feltham and Co, 49, Lombard-street</p> <p>Fuller and Co, 77, Lombard-street</p> <p>General Bank of Switzerland, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, City</p> <p>Glyn and Co, 67, Lombard-street</p> <p>Goslings and Co, 19, Fleet-street</p> <p>Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-st</p> <p>Haggard and Co, 85, Cheapside</p> <p>Hallett &amp; Co., 14, Great George-street, Westminster</p> <p>Hanburys and Co, 60, Lombard-st</p> <p>Hankeys and Co, 7, Fenchurch-st</p> <p>Herries and Co, 16, St. James's-st</p> <p>Heywood and Co, 4, Lombard-st</p> <p>Hoares', 37, Fleet-street</p> <p>Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, and 2, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington</p> <p>Hopkinson and Co, 3, Regent-street</p> <p>Imperial Bank, 5, Lothbury</p> <p>Imperial Ottoman Bank, 4, Bank-buildings, Lothbury</p> <p>Ionian, 6, Great Winchester-street</p> <p>Johnston, H., J. and Co., 28, Cannon-st</p> <p>Jones Lloyd and Co., 43, Lothbury</p> <p>Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, and 11, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-market</p> <p>London and Brazilian Bank, 2, Broad-st</p> <p>London and Colonial Bank, 83, Lombard-street</p> <p>London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank, 40, Moorgate-street</p> <p>London and Birmingham Bank, 2, Old Bond-street</p> <p>London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank, 110, Cheapside</p> <p>London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-st</p> |
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London and County Banking Company, 21, Lombard-street; Albert Gate, Knightsbridge; 6, Berkeley-place; Edgware-road; 441, Oxford-street; 201, High-street, Borough; 21, Han- over-square; High-street, Kensington; 19, High-street, Islington; 187, High-street, Shoreditch; 27, James- street, Covent-garden; and West- bourne-grove, Bayswater	Price and Co. 3, King William-street Provincial of Ireland, 42, Old Broad- street
London and Northern, 6, Lothbury	Puget and Co, St. Paul's-churchyard
London and South Staffordshire, 74, Cornhill	Ransom and Co, 1, Pall Mall East
London and South African Bank, 10, King William-street	Robarts and Co., 15, Lombard-st
London & Westminster, 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Hol- born; 3, Wellington-street, Borough, 87, High-st, Whitechapel; 4, Strat- ford-place, Oxford-street; and 217 Strand	Samuel and Montagu, 21, Cornhill Scott and Co. 1, Cavendish-square
London Joint Stock, 5, Princes-street, Bank, and 69, Pall Mall	Seale, Low & Co., 7, Leicester-square
Martin and Co, 63, Lombard-st	Shank, J., 4, Bank-buildings, Metro- politan Cattle-market
Masterman and Co, 35, Nicholas-lane	Smith and Co, 1, Lombard-st
Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill	Smith, Elder and Co., 45, Pall Mall
National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street, and 19, Gloucester-gardens, Bishops road, Bayswater	South Australian, 54, Old Broad street
National Provincial, 112, Bishopsgate	Spielmann and Co. 79, Lombard-street
Olding, Osborne & Co., Clement's-lane	Spooner and Co. 27, Gracechurch-st
Oriental Bank Corporation, South Sea House, Threadneedle-street	Standard Bank of British South Africa, 27, Moorgate-street
Praeds and Co, 189, Fleet-street	Stevenson and Co, 20, Lombard-street
Prescott and Co, 62, Threadneedle-st	Stride, J. and W. S., 41, West Smith- field, and 8, Bank-buildings, Metro- politan Cattle Market, Islington
	Twining and Co., 215, Strand
	Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad Street
	Union Bank of Ireland, 52, Moorgate-st
	Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-st., Bank; 14, Argyll-place; 4, Pall Mall East; and 13, Fleet-street
	West End Bank, 11, Haymarket
	Williams, Deacon, Labouchere and Co., 20, Birch Lane
	Willis, and Co, 76, Lombard-st

## TRANSFER DAYS AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

3 per Cent. Consols .. ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 1854 ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
New 2½ per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
New 5 per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
Dividends on the above are due January 5, and July 5; and payable four or five days after, from 9 until 3 'clock.	
3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
New 3 per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
Annuities for terms of years ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
Annuities for 30 years from April 5, 1855 ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
Bank Stock ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
Dividends due April 5, October 10, and payable as above. Private days— Monday until 3, and Saturday until 1.	
India Stock (Div. 10½ per cent.) ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
India 5 per Cent. ..	Ditto      Ditto      Ditto
Dividends due January 5 and July 5.	
India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs. and Friday.
Dividends due 25th April and 25th October.	
India Bonds (Div. 4 per Cent.) ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
Dividends due, March 31 and September 30. .	

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## ARMY AGENTS.

- Addison and Co., 33, Pall Mall  
 Atkinson, John, Ely-place, Dublin  
 Barron and Smith, 26, Duke-street,  
     Westminster  
 Borough, Sir Edward R., Bt., Armit  
     and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin  
 Cane, Richard, and Sons, Dawson-street  
     Dublin  
 Chauncy, Pearce, and Co., 4, Opera-  
     arcade, Pall Mall  
 Clack, Henry Tucker, 50, Leicester-  
     square  
 Codd & Co., 35, Craven-street  
 Cox and Co., Crai's-court, Charing  
     Cross  
 Downes and Son, 14, Warwick st, Char-  
     ing Cross  
 Gorer, Lewis, 2, Somerset-place, New-  
     road, Commercial-road, East  
 Hopkinson, and Co., 3, Regent-street  
 Hunt, Charles, 44, Leicester-square  
 Kirkland, Sir John, 17, Whitehall-place  
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's  
 Looker, William Robert, and Co., 12,  
     Pall Mall, East  
 M'Grigor, Sir C. R., Bart., and W., 17,  
     Charles-street, St. James's-square  
 Maynard, Harris, & Grice, 126, Leaden-  
     hall-street  
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-street,  
     Strand  
 Richardson and Co., 23, Cornhill, and  
     13, Pall Mall
- Riddell, W., 12, Crosby Hall-chambers  
 Ridgway & Son, 40, Leicester-square  
 Ross, William and Co., 11, Craven-  
     street  
 Saunders, Otley, and Co., 66, Brook-  
     street, Hanover-square  
 Scarborough, John Royston, 28, 29, and  
     3.0 Crosby Hall Chambers, 2 Crosby-  
     square, and 14½, Great St. Helens  
 Suter and Alexander, 32, Cheapside  
 Tear, L. W. (*for Royal Marines*), 44,  
     Hatton Garden  
 Thacker and Co., Newgate street  
 Tull, Antoine, 91, Bury-street, St.  
     James  
 Walker and Wilson, 33, St. James's-  
     square  
 ——  
*General Agent for the Recruiting  
     Service.*  
 Sir J. Kirkland and Co., 17, Whitehall-  
     place, S. W.  
 ——  
*East India Army Agents.*  
 Barber, James, and Co., 136, Leaden-  
     hall-street  
 Grindlay and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-  
     street, Within, and 55, Parliament-  
     street, S. W.  
 Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill,  
     4, White Lion Court, and 45, Pall  
     Mall

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## NAVY AGENTS.

- Banton and Mackrell, 33, Abchurch-lane  
 Berrey, George A., 32, Fenchurch-street  
 Burnett and Co., 17, Surrey-street,  
     Strand  
 Case and Loudonsack, 1, James-street,  
     Adelphi  
 Chard, William and Edwd., 3, Clifford's  
     Inn, Fleet-street  
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand  
 Dufaur, F., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand  
 Hallett, Ommayne, and Co., 13, Great  
     George Street, Westminster  
 Looker, W. and Co., 12, Pall Mall East
- O'Bryne, Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace  
 Pike, Frederick, 44, Charing Cross  
 Sayer, C. J., 30, Nicholas lane  
 Stilwell, J. G. and T., 22, Arundel-  
     street, Strand  
 Tear, L. W. (*for R. Marines*) 44, Hatton  
     Garden  
 Tory and Hildreth, 41, Norfolk-street,  
     Strand  
 Vernon, Henry Charles, 6, New-inn,  
     Strand  
 Woodhead and Co., 44, Charing Cross

## METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

**BLOOMSBURY, MIDDLESEX.**—Corner of Portland Road.

**BOW, MIDDLESEX.**—Fairfield Road, Bow Road.

**BROMPTON.**—3, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea.

**CITY OF LONDON.**—Sheriff's Court, Guildhall.

**CLERKENWELL, MIDDLESEX.**—83, Duncan Terrace, Islington.

**LAMBETH, SURREY.**—Camberwell New Road.

**MARYLEBONE, MIDDLESEX.**—179, Marylebone Road.

**SHOREDITCH, MIDDLESEX.**—2, Sarah Place, Old Street Road.

**SOUTHWARK, SURREY.**—Swan Street, Southwark.

**WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX.**—82, St. Martin's Lane.

**WHITECHAPEL, MIDDLESEX.**—3, Osborne Street, Whitechapel.

*The Clerks' Offices are open from 10 till 4.*

*On Entering Plaintiff, when the demand does not exceed £1—10d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 10d. (In Plaints for recovery of Possession of Tenements, the poundage to be estimated on the weekly, monthly or yearly rent of Tenement.)*

*Judgment by Consent, when the demand does not exceed £1—1s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s.*

*Every Hearing, with or without Jury, when the demand does not exceed £1—2s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 2s.*

*Judgment by Default, when the demand does not exceed £1—1s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s.*

*Summons for Commitment, when the amount of the original demand remaining due shall not exceed £1—3d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 3d.*

*Hearing of Summons for Commitment, when the amount of the original demand remaining due shall not exceed £1—6d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 6d.*

*Warrant of Execution, or Commitment, or to Recover Possession, when the amount for which the Warrant issues shall not exceed £1—1s. 6d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s. 6d. (Warrants for Recovery of Possession of Tenements, to be charged on the weekly, monthly quarterly, or yearly rent of Tenement.)*

If the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim, so as to reduce the scale of costs, the Plaintiff to pay the difference, unless the reduction be caused by a set-off.

## POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**—All letters from one part of Great Britain to another (including the Local Penny Posts and the London Twopenny Post), are charged,

Not exceeding half an ounce .. 1d.

One ounce..... 2d.

and so on, at the rate of 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce; and double such amounts if not prepaid.

**HOURS OF POSTING FOR THE EVENING MAILS.**—The Receiving-houses close at 5 30 P.M.; but letters are received for the evening's dispatch until 6 P.M., if an extra penny stamp is affixed. The Chief District Offices receive letters until 6 P.M., and until  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 P.M. by affixing an additional penny stamp. At the Branch Post Office in Lombard-street, the box remains open without additional fee until 6 P.M., and until 7 P.M. by affixing a penny stamp. At the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand until 6, free; and until 7, by payment of the extra charge as at Lombard-street. From 7 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 P.M., letters may be posted at the General Post Office upon payment of a fee of sixpence each.

Letters for the Irish Express Mail must be posted in London, at the Receiving Houses, before 9 P.M.; at the London Branch Offices before 5 A.M.; and at General Post Office bef. 6-30 P.M.

Newspapers for the evening mails must be put into the Receiving Houses before 4-45 P.M., the Branch offices before 5 30, or General Post Office before 6 P.M., or till 7 30 with a fee of 1d. each; except newspapers for foreign parts, which must be posted at the General Post Office and Branch Offices before 6 P.M., and at the Receiving Houses before 5 P.M.

**MORNING MAILS** must be posted at the Receiving Houses before 9 p.m. the previous evening, and at the Chief District Offices until 7-15 A.M.; and at Lombard Street and the Chief Office until  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 A.M. Newspapers must be posted at the Receiving Houses before 9 P.M. the previous evening; and at the Chief District Offices before 6-45 A.M.; and at Chief Office only on payment of 1d each, up to 7-45 A.M.

**TRANSMISSION OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS BY POST WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—Periodical Publications, including Newspapers, published in the United Kingdom at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days, and which shall bear a stamp or stamps denoting the stamp duty, of the kind hitherto confined chiefly to Newspapers, may be transmitted and re-transmitted through the Post within the United Kingdom free from postage. The publication must be folded in such a manner, that the stamp shall be exposed on the outside. It must be posted within fifteen

days from the date of publication. It must either have no cover or a cover open at the ends. It must contain no enclosure. It must have no writing or other mark thereon, but the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, nor anything on the cover, but such name and address, the printed title of the publication, and printed name and address of the publisher or vendor who sends it. If the publication be addressed to any person within the free delivery of the place where it is posted, it will be liable to a postage of 1d., which must be prepaid by affixing a postage stamp. The free delivery of London, so far as applies to this rule, extends to such places only as are within three miles of the General Post Office. Unstamped publications, or stamped publications which have been issued more than fifteen days, can be forwarded within the United Kingdom and to most of the Colonies under the regulation of the Book Post.

**BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—*Inland Book Post.***—For a packet not exceeding 4oz., 1d.; exceeding 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 2d.; exceeding 8oz. and not exceeding 16oz., 4d.; exceeding 1lb. and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or any less weight. The postage must be prepaid in full by means of postage stamps affixed outside the packet or cover. Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. If the postage paid on the packet amount to 4d., it may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the books, &c., may be either printed, written, or painted, or any mixtures of the three.

STAMPS can be used to pay the postage on Foreign, Colonial, and Ship Letters and Newspapers, or they will be sent forward, charged with the deficiency. Inland Letters insufficiently stamped are charged double the deficiency.

**POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS** are now open at certain of the Money Order Offices, during the usual business hours for money orders. Sums may be deposited from one shilling upwards, and the total sum deposited in any year may not exceed £30, or £150 in all. Interest is allowed yearly at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum on every complete £1 deposited. A book is provided for entering all deposits, and the same will be acknowledged from the Head Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, within ten days from the day of deposit. No expenses are incurred in opening an account or withdrawing money.

## LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS.

Agar-town	N W	Drury-lane	W C	Park lane	W
Albany-road	S	Dulwich	S	Parliament-street	S W
Aldersgate-street	E C	Eastcheap	E C	Peckham	S E
Aldgate	E	East Smithfield	E	Piccadilly	W
Auction Mart	E C	Edgware-road	W	Pimlico	S W
Bagnigge Well's-road	W C	Euston-square	N W	Poplar	E
Baker-street	W	Farringdon-street	E C	Portland-place	W
Balls-pond	N	Fenchurch-street	E C	Queenhithe	E C
Bank, The	E C	Finsbury	E C	Ratcliffe	E
Bankside	S E	Fleet-street	E C	Regent's-park	N W
Barbican	E C	Fulham	S W	Rotherhithe	S E
Barnsbury	N	Gordon-square	W C	Russell-square	W C
Basinghall-street	E C	Gray's Inn-lane & rd.	W C	St. Giles's	W C
Battersea	S W	Greenwich	S E	St. James street	S W
Bayswater	W	Grosvenor-square	W	St. John's Wood	N W
Bedford-square	W C	Guildhall	E C	St. Katherine's Docks	E
Belgravia	S W	Hackney	N E	St. Luke's	E C
Bermondsey	S E	Hampstead	N W	St. Martin's-le-Grand	E C
Bevis Marks	E C	Haymarket	S W	St. Martin's-lane	W C
Billinggate	E C	Highbury	N	St. Mary Axe	E C
Billiter-street	E C	Hightgate	N	St. Paul's	E C
Billiter-square	E C	High Holborn	W C	Shadwell	E
Bishopsgate-street	E C	Holborn-hill	E C	Shoreditch	N E
Blackheath	S E	Holloway	N	Shorter's-court	E C C
Blackfriars	E C	Homerton	N E	Smithfield	E C C
Blackfriar's-road	S	Horsleydown	S E	Soho	W
Blackwall	E	Houndsditch	N E	Somer's-town	N W
Bloomsbury	W C	Hoxton	N	Southwark	S E
Bond-street	W	Islington	N	Spa-road	S E
Borough	S E	Kensington	S	Stangate	S
Bow	E	Kensington	W	Stepney	S E
Bread-street	E C	Kentish-town	N W	Stockwell	S
Brixton	S	King's-cross	N	Stoke Newington	N
Brompton	S W	Kingsland-road	N E	Strand	W C
Bucklersbury	E C	Knightsbridge	S W	Tavistock-square	W C
Bunhill-row	E C	Lambeth	S	Thames-street	E C
Camberwell	S	Leather-lane	E C	Thames Bank	S W
Camden-town	N W	Leicester-square	W C	Throgmorton-street	E C
Cannon-street	E C	Limehouse	E	Tottenham-court-rd	W
Chancery-lane	W C	Lincoln's Inn	W C	Tower	E C
Charing-cross	W C	Lisson-grove	N W	Tower-hill	E
Cheapside	E C	Liverpool-road	N	Trinity-square	E C
Chelsea	S W	London Docks	E	Vauxhall	S
Chiswell-street	E C	Lothbury	E C	Victoria Docks	E
City-road	E C	Mark-lane	E C	Victoria Park,	N E
Clapham	S	Mile End-road	E	Victoria-street	E C C
Clapton	N E	Millbank	S W	Wallbrook	E C
Clerkenwell	E C	Mincing-lane	E C	Walworth	S
Coleman-street	E C	Minories	E	Wandsworth	S W
Cominercial Docks	S E	Moorgate-street	E C	Wapping	E
road	E	Newington Causeway	S E	Waterloo-place	S W
Coppice-row	E C	Newgate-street	E C	Waterloo-road	S
Copthall-court	E C	New Cross	S E	Wellclose-square	E
Cornhill	E C	New North-road	N	Westbourne-terrace	W
Covent Garden	W C	New-road	N W	Westminster	S W
Cripplegate	E C	New Oxford-street	W C	" road	S
Crutched Friars	E C	Old Broad-street	E C	Whitechapel	E
Denmark-hill	S	Old Kent-road	S E	Whitehall	S W
Deptford	S E	Oxford-street	W	Wimpole-street	W
Dockhead	S E	Pall Mall	S W		

**ASSESSED TAXES.**

## **INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.**

For every inhabited Dwelling-house, which, with the Household and other Offices, Yards, and Gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the Rent of Twenty Pounds, or upwards, by the year.

Where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in Trade, who shall expose to sale and sell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, in any Shop or Warehouse, being part of the same Dwelling-house, and in the Front, and on the Ground, or Basement Story thereof;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any Person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein, by retail, Beer, Ale, Wine, or other Liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such Liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such Shop or Warehouse as aforesaid;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be a Farm-house, occupied by a Tenant or Farm-servant, and *bona fide* used for the purposes of Husbandry only.

There shall be charged for every such Twenty Shillings of such annual value of any such Dwelling-house, the sum of Sixpence;

And where any such Dwelling-house shall not be occupied or used for any such purpose, and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every Twenty Shillings of such annual value the sum of Ninewpence.

## DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

For every male servant of the age of 18 years and upwards .. .. .. £1 1 0  
 And for every servant under the age of 16 years .. .. .. 10 6  
 Under-gardener or under-gamekeeper .. .. .. 0 10 6

## DUTY ON HAIR POWDER.

In respect of Hair Powder, used or worn by any person .. .. .. 1 3 6

## DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules ..	£3	10	0
And where the same shall be drawn by one horse or mule only ..	2	0	0
For every carriage with 4 wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more ponies or mules, neither exceeding 13 hands in height..	1	15	0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 such pony or mule only ..	1	0	0
For every carriage with less than 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules ..	2	0	0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 horse or mule only ..	0	15	0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 pony or mule only, not exceeding 13 hands in height ..	0	10	0
And where any such carriage as aforesaid shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, <i>one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.</i>			
For every carriage with 4 wheels, used by any common carrier for carrying goods, whereby he shall seek a livelihood—where such carriage shall be only occasionally used in conveying passengers for hire, and in such a manner that the Stage Carriage Duty shall not be payable under any licence by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue ..	2		8
And such carriage with less than 4 wheels ..	1	6	8

## DUTIES ON HORSES.

For every horse or mule, above 13 hands height, of 4 inches to each hand, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty .. .. ..	1	1	0
For every horse and mule exceeding that height .. .. ..	0	10	0
For every pony or mule, not exceeding the height of 13 hands, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty .. .. ..	0	10	6
For every such pony or mule as last mentioned, kept for any other purpose .. .. ..	0	5	3
One horse, used by a farmer for riding or drawing a carriage .. .. ..	0	10	6
One horse, used by any clergyman, dissenting minister, physician, surgeon or apothecary, for riding or drawing a carriage .. .. ..	0	10	6
One horse, used by a bailiff for the concerns of a farm; or shepherd, or herdsman, in tending sheep or cattle .. .. .. ..	0	10	6

## DUTY ON RACE HORSES.

For every horse, mare, or gelding, which shall be kept or used for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, or sum of money, or other thing, or kept in training for any of those purposes .. .. ..	3	17	0
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## DUTIES OF EXCISE.

*Duties on Licences to let Horses for Hire.*

Where the person taking out annual licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only .. .. ..	7	10	0
Not above 2 horses or 2 carriages .. .. .. ..	12	10	0
Not above 4 horses or 3 carriages .. .. .. ..	20	0	0
Not above 8 horses or 6 carriages .. .. .. ..	30	0	0
Not above 16 horses or 12 carriages .. .. .. ..	50	0	0
Above 15 Carriages .. .. .. ..	70	0	0
Above 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10 horses, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20, or any other multiple of 10 horses, the further additional duty of.. .. .. ..	10	0	0

## DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination the same may be .. .. ..	0	12	0
The said duty to be paid by the person keeping any dog, whether the same be his property or not, such person not discovering the owner thereof. Provided always that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than 39 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> for any number of hounds, or 9 <i>l.</i> for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.			
<i>Exemptions.</i> —Shepherds' dogs, and dogs under six months old.			
Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> .. .. .. ..	2	12	9
Persons not so chargeable .. .. .. ..	0	13	2

## INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

£100 and not exceeding £150 per annum, for every £1 .. .. ..	0	0	6
£200 and upwards .. .. .. ..	0	0	9

## GAME LICENSES.

Granted by Commissioners of Inland Revenue for year ending 5th April .. .. ..	3	0	0
After 1st November .. .. .. ..	2	0	0
For a Gamekeeper assessed as a servant .. .. .. ..	2	0	0

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## STAMP DUTIES.

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**INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANQE**, Draft, or Order for the Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any Sum of money :—

Not exceeding .. .. .. .. ..	£5 ..	0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding .. .. ..	10 ..	0 0 2
— 10 — .. .. ..	25 ..	0 0 3
— 25 — .. .. ..	50 ..	0 0 6
— 50 — .. .. ..	75 ..	0 0 9
— 75 — .. .. ..	100 ..	0 1 0
— 100 — .. .. ..	200 ..	0 2 0
— 200 — .. .. ..	300 ..	0 3 0
— 300 — .. .. ..	400 ..	0 4 0
— 400 — .. .. ..	500 ..	0 5 0
— 500 — .. .. ..	750 ..	0 7 6
— 750 — .. .. ..	1,000 ..	0 10 0
— 1,000 — .. .. ..	1,500 ..	0 15 0
— 1,500 — .. .. ..	2,000 ..	1 0 0
— 2,000 — .. .. ..	3,000 ..	1 10 0
— 3,000 — .. .. ..	4,000 ..	2 0 0

£4,000 and upwards, *ad valorem* duty of 10s. per £1,000.

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**FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE** drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom. If drawn singly or otherwise than in a Set of Three or more, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall

Not exceeded .. .. .. .. ..	£25 ..	0 0 1
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding .. .. ..	50 ..	0 0 2
— 50 — .. .. ..	75 ..	0 0 3
— 75 — .. .. ..	100 ..	0 0 4
— 100 — .. .. ..	220 ..	0 0 8
— 200 — .. .. ..	300 ..	0 1 0
— 300 — .. .. ..	400 ..	0 1 4
— 400 — .. .. ..	500 ..	0 1 8
— 500 — .. .. ..	750 ..	0 2 6
— 750 — .. .. ..	1,000 ..	0 3 4
— 1,000 — .. .. ..	1,500 ..	0 5 0
— 1,500 — .. .. ..	2,000 ..	0 6 8
— 2,000 — .. .. ..	3,000 ..	0 10 0
— 3,000 — .. .. ..	4,000 ..	0 13 4

Exceeding £4,000, for every £1,000 or fraction, 3s. 4d.

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**FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE** drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable within the United Kingdom, not exceeding £500, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill.

Ditto, exceeding £500, 1s. per £100.

**FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE** drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom, but endorsed or negotiated within United Kingdom, the same duty as on a Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Duty on FOREIGN BILLS drawn out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive stamps.

**PROMISSORY NOTE** for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of Money :—

Not exceeding .. .. .. .. .. ..	£5 .. £0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding .. .. .. .. .. ..	10 .. 0 0 2
— 10 — .. .. .. .. ..	25 .. 0 0 3
— 25 — .. .. .. .. ..	50 .. 0 0 6
— 50 — .. .. .. .. ..	75 .. 0 0 9
— 75 — .. .. .. .. ..	100 .. 0 1 0

**PROMISSORY NOTE** for the Payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any Sum of Money :—

Exceeding £100 and not exceeding .. .. .. .. .. ..	200 .. 0 2 0
— 200 — .. .. .. .. ..	300 .. 0 3 0
— 300 — .. .. .. .. ..	400 .. 0 4 0
— 400 — .. .. .. .. ..	500 .. 0 5 0
— 500 — .. .. .. .. ..	750 .. 0 7 0
— 750 — .. .. .. .. ..	1,000 .. 0 10 0
— 1,000 — .. .. .. .. ..	1,500 .. 0 15 0
— 1,500 — .. .. .. .. ..	2,000 .. 1 0 0
— 2,000 — .. .. .. .. ..	3,000 .. 1 10 0
— 3,000 — .. .. .. .. ..	4,000 .. 2 0 0

£4,000 and upwards, 10s. per £1,000.

#### APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES :

Without Premium .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 2 6
Under £30 .. .. .. .. .. ..	1 0 0
For 30 and under £50 .. .. .. .. .. ..	2 0 0
50 .. 100 .. .. .. .. ..	3 0 0
100 .. 200 .. .. .. .. ..	6 0 0
200 .. 300 .. .. .. .. ..	12 0 0
300 .. 400 .. .. .. .. ..	20 0 0
Counterpart on Premium.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 5 0
Attorneys' Clerks .. .. .. .. .. ..	80 0 0

Contracts to serve as artificers, servants, clerks, mechanics, or labourers, in the British Colonies, are exempted from stamp duty.

**RECEIPTS**, for £2 and upwards .. .. .. .. .. .. 0 0 1

N.B.—Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

**CHARTER PARTY** .. .. .. .. .. .. 0 5 0

Charter Parties may be stamped within 14 days after they are executed, and upon payment of a penalty of £10 within one calendar month after they are executed.

**AGR ENT**, value £5 and upwards .. .. .. .. £0 0 6

Ditto, to let a furnished house for less than a year, and rent above £25 0 2 6

To give in evidence any number of letters on the same subject, it is sufficient if one be stamped with 1s.

**AGREEMENT** for a **LEASE**, or containing the terms upon which any premises are held, for a term not exceeding 7 years, the same duty as on a Lease.

The Penalty on stamping an Agreement of 6d. duty, the subject matter of which is under 20*l.*, after the 14 days allowed by the Act, is 20*s.* 23 Vic., c. 15.

Above £20 after 14 days, £10.

#### APPRAISEMENTS :

Any sum not exceeding .. .. .. ..	£50 ..	0 2 6
Above 50 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding .. .. .. ..	100 ..	0 5 0
— 100 — .. .. .. ..	200 ..	0 10 0
— 200 — .. .. .. ..	300 ..	0 15 0

**POLICIES—FIRE**, Duty .. .. .. .. 0 1 0

And for every 100*l.* .. .. .. .. 0 3 0

#### POLICIES—LIFE :

Not exceeding £500, for every £50 and for any part of £50 .. 0 0 6

Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100 and for any part of £100 .. .. .. .. 0 1 0

Exceeding £1,000, then for every £1,000 and any part of £1,000 0 10 0

**LEASE** or **TACK** of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at or for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum :

	Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where the yearly rent shall not exceed .. £5 ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding .. 10 ..	0 6 0	0 12 0
— 10 — .. 15 ..	0 9 0	0 18
— 15 — .. 20 ..	0 12 0	1 4
— 20 — .. 25 ..	0 15 0	1 10 0
— 25 — .. 50 ..	1 10 0	3 0 0
— 50 — .. 75 ..	2 5 0	10 0
— 75 — .. 100 ..	3 0 0	6 0 0

Same exceeding 100*l.*, then for every 50*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 50*l.* .. .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0

**LICENSE TO DEMISE** Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such Licence if granted in Court :

Where the clear yearly Value of the Estate to be leased at a yearly Rent demised shall be expressed in such License and equal to such yearly Value, under the Act of the 13 & 14 Vic. c. 97.

And in all other Cases .. .. .. .. .. 0 10 0

**BILLS OF LADING** .. .. .. .. .. 0 0 6

**BILLS OF CUSTOMS** .. .. .. .. .. 0 1 6

**CHEQUES** .. .. .. .. .. 0 0 1

## PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

### GRATUITOUS EXHIBITIONS.

*Bank*, daily, except holidays, from 9 till 3, when strangers are at liberty to walk through.

*Botanical Gardens, Kew*—Daily from 1 till dusk; from 2 on Sundays.

*British Museum, Great Russell-street*—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Open at 10.

*Coal Exchange Museum, Lower Thames Street*—First Monday in the month, from 12 till 4.

*Dulwich Gallery*.—[Collection of Pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois.] Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer; and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets, to be had gratis of most of the respectable print-sellers in London.

*Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards*—Daily.

*Greenwich Hospital*—Daily, after 12; before that hour, 6d. On all public holidays the Painted Hall is open free, at the usual hour, for the whole of the day, but is closed on Sundays during Divine Service.

*Guildhall, Cheapside*—Daily.

*Hampton Court Palace*. [Raffaelle's Cartoons, and general collection of Pictures, &c.] Every day except Friday, from 10 till 4. Sunday after 2.

*Houses of Parliament*—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 10 till 4.

*India Museum, Whitehall-yard*—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; 10 till 5.

*Kensington Gardens*—Daily.

*London Missionary Museum, Blomfield Street, Finsbury*.—Daily.

*Mint, opposite the Tower of London*—Daily.

*Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly*. Every day except Friday, from 10 till 5.

*National Gallery, Trafalgar-square*. First four days of the week, from 10 till 5. Closed from Saturday before middle of September, for six weeks.

*National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster*—Wednesday and Saturday, 12 till 4; from Easter to Michaelmas open until 5.

*Pantheon, Oxford-street*.—[Collection of Pictures.] Daily.

*St. Paul's*—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. At other times 2d.

*Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields*—Thursday and Friday during April, May and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously.

*Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi*—Daily, except Wednesday, by order.

*South Kensington Museum*—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday; 10 till 10.

*United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard*—Daily, with orders from members.

*Westminster Abbey, Palace-yard, Westminster*—Daily.

*Westminster Hall*—Free during the whole day, for any hour at which Parliament or the Law Courts are sitting.

*Windsor Castle*—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4.

### PAYABLE EXHIBITIONS, WITH PRICES OF ADMISSION.\*

*Crystal Palace, Sydenham*. Open at 9; 1s.; Saturday, 2s. 6d.

*Duke of York's Column, St. James's Park*, daily, 12 to 3, 6d.

*Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street*. Daily at 8.

*Monument, Fish-street Hill*, 8 to dusk, 3d.

*Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent-street*, daily, 12 to 5, and 7 to 10, 1s.

*Royal Academy, Trafalgar Square*, daily, 1s.

*Royal Colosseum*. Twelve and seven daily. 1s.

*St. Paul's Cathedral*, daily, 10 to dusk, 6d. to 4s. 4d.

*Suffolk Street Gallery, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall*, daily, 1s.

*Thames Tunnel, Wapping and Rotherhithe*, 1d. toll, daily, at all hours.

*Tower of London, Tower Hill*, daily, 9 to 5, 1s.

*Tussaud's, Madame, Exhibition, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square*, daily, in summer 11 to 10, in winter 11 to dusk, and 7 to 10, 1s.

*Water Color Drawing, Pall Mall East*, daily, 1s.

*Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park*, daily, 10 to dusk, 1s., Monday 6d.

\* Exhibitors and others wishing to have their entertainments announced in this list, must communicate with the Printer.

## WEATHER TABLE,

FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER, THROUGH ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH  
YEAR FOR EVER, BY

DR. HERSCHELL,

With alterations founded on the experience of

DR. ADAM CLARKE.

This Table, and the accompanying remarks, are the results of many years' actual observations, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth. By simple inspection it will show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new, first quarter, full moon, or last quar- ter, happens,	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER,
Between midnight and 2 } in the morning,	Fair	Hard frost, unless the wind be S. or W.
Between 2 and 4 A. M.,	Cold with frequent showers	Snowy and stormy
— 4 and 6, "	Rain	Rain
— 6 and 8, "	Wind and Rain	Stormy
— 8 and 10, "	Changeable	{ Cold rain, if Wind be W. Snow, if E.
— 10 and 12, "	Frequent Showers	Cold and high wind
At 12, M., and 2, P. M.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
Between 2 and 4, "	Changeable	Fair and mild
— 4 and 6, "	Fair	Fair
— 6 and 8, "	Fair, if Wind N. W. Rainy, if S. or S. W.	{ Fair and frosty, if the Wind be N. or N. E. Rain or snow if S or SW
— 8 and 10, "	Ditto	Ditto
— 10 and 12, "	Fair	Fair and frosty

*Observations.*—1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till two next morning.
3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.
4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.
5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring yet in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

## A TABLE OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

	<i>Began Reigning.</i>	<i>Reign ended.</i>	<i>Buried at</i>
William Conqueror	1066 December 25	1087 September 9	Caen, Normandy
William Rufus....	1087 September 27	1100 August 2	Winchester
Henry I.....	1100 August 5	1135 December 2	Reading
Stephen.....	1135 December 26	1154 October 25	Feversham
Henry II.....	1154 December 19	1189 July 6	Fontevraud
Richard I.....	1189 September 3	1199 April 6	Fontevraud
John.....	1199 March 27	1216 October 19	Worcester
Henry III.....	1216 October 28	1272 November 16	Westminster
Edward I.....	1272 November 16	1307 July 7	Westminster
Edward II.....	1308 July 7	1327 January 13	Gloucester
Edward III.....	1327 January 13	1377 June 21	Westminster
Richard II.....	1377 June 22	1399 September 29	Westminster
Henry IV.....	1399 September 30	1413 March 20	Canterbury
Henry V.....	1413 March 20	1422 August 31	Westminster
Henry VI.....	1422 September	1461 March 2	Windsor
Edward IV.....	1461 March 3	1483 April 9	Windsor
Edward V.....	1483 April 9	1483 June 20	Unknown
Richard III.....	1483 June 20	1485 Aug. 22	Leicester
Henry VII.....	1485 August 22	1509 April 21	Westminster
Henry VIII.....	1509 April 21	1547 January 28	Windsor
Edward VI.....	1547 January 28	1553 July 6	Westminster
Mary.....	1553 July 9	1558 November 17	Westminster
Elizabeth.....	1558 November 17	1603 March 24	Westminster
James I.....	1603 March 24	1625 March 27	Westminster
Charles I.....	1625 March 27	1649 January 30	Windsor
Charles II.....	1649 January 30	1685 February 6	Westminster
James II.....	1685 February 6	1688 December 10	Paris
William and Mary	1689 February 13	1702 March 8	Westminster
Anne.....	1702 March 8	1714 August 1	Westminster
George I.....	1714 August 1	1727 June 11	Hanover
George II.....	1727 June 11	1760 October 25	Westminster
George III.....	1760 October 25	1820 January 29	Windsor
George IV.....	1820 January 29	1830 June 28	Windsor
William IV.....	1830 June 26	1837 June 20	Windsor
Victoria .....	1837 June 20	Whom God preserve.	

## SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

		AGE.	ACCESSION.
Great Britain	VICTORIA	45	1837
Austria	Francis Joseph I.	34	1848
Bavaria	Maximilian Joseph II.	53	1848
Belgium	Leopold I.	74	1831
Denmark	Christian VII.	..	1863
France	Napoleon III.	56	1852
Greece	George	19	1863
Hanover	George V., D. of Cumb.	45	1851
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II.	44	1862
Netherlands	William III.	47	1849
Portugal	Louis	26	1861
Prussia	William	67	1861
Rome	Pius IX.	72	1846
Russia	Alexander II.	46	1855
Saxony	John Nepomucene	63	1854
Spain	Isabella II.	34	1833
Sweden	Charles XV.	38	1859
Turkey	Abdul Aziz Khan	34	1861
Wurtemburg	William	83	1816

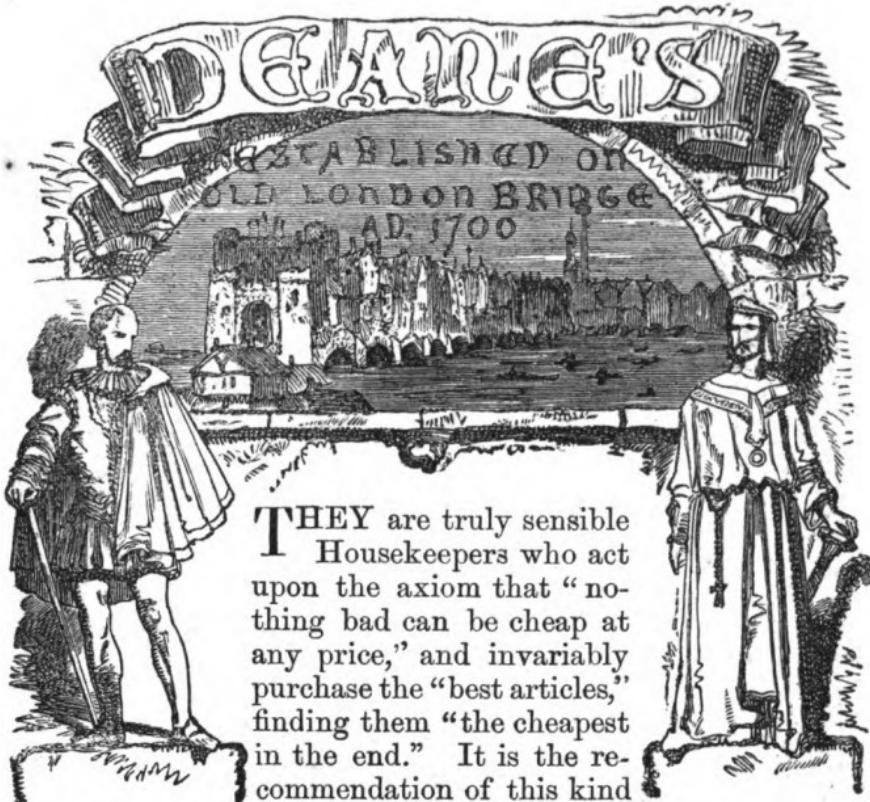
## TABLE OF INTEREST.

From £1 to £500, at Five per Cent, from One Day to Thirty.

	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	8 Days	9 Days	10 Days	20 Days.	30 Days.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.
1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
6	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
20	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
40	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
50	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
60	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
70	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
80	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
90	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
100	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
200	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
300	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
400	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
500	1 44	2 24	3 24	4 24	5 24	6 24	7 24	8 24	9 24	10 24	11 24	12 24

# Deane's Illustrated Almanack.

## PART II.



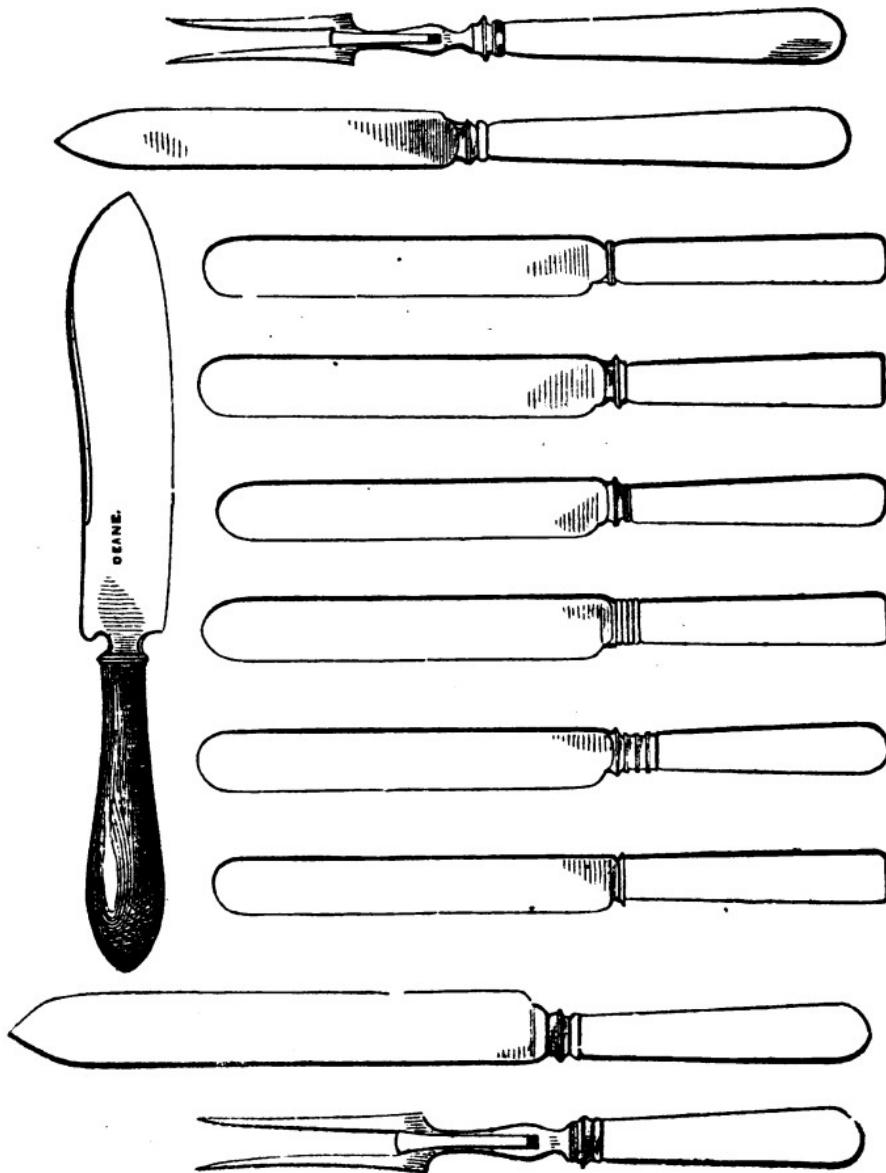
THEY are truly sensible Housekeepers who act upon the axiom that "nothing bad can be cheap at any price," and invariably purchase the "best articles," finding them "the cheapest in the end." It is the recommendation of this kind

of intelligence which has assisted and made our House so world-wide famous ; it is this class of customers we shall continue to endeavour to please ; and, taking the fact that "cheapest" is but a comparative term, we are at least equal to any other establishment in price as well as in quality, and we still invite the public generally, or any one whom it may concern, to a frequent perusal of our advertising announcement :—

"FURNISH YOUR HOUSE  
AT  
**DEANE'S,**  
(OPENING TO THE MONUMENT,)  
46, KING WILLIAM STREET LONDON BRIDGE."

## CUTLERY.

Deane's Table Cutlery has been celebrated for more than 150 years, and maintains an unrivalled reputation for quality and cheapness. The stock is of an extensive and complete character, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.



## Prices of Deane and Co.'s Cutlery.

DESCRIPTION.	Table	Dessert	Carvers	Game Carvers
	per dz.	per dz.	per pr.	per pr.
<b>IVORY HANDLED :</b>				
1. Balance Ivory Handled Knives.....	14 0	12 0	5 0	
2. Ditto ditto .....	19 0	15 0	6 6	6 6
3. Ditto ditto .....	23 0	18 0	7 6	7 6
4. Ditto ditto .....	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0
5. Ditto ditto .....	29 0	23 0	9 0	9 0
6. Ditto ditto .....	33 0	28 0	11 0	11 0
<b>BONE HANDLED :</b>				
7. Octagon Bone Knives and Forks....	8 0			
8. Ditto ditto .....	10 0			
9. Ditto ditto .....	12 0	10 0	2 6	
10. Pin Bone ditto .....	12 0	10 0	2 6	
11. Plain Bone ditto .....	16 0	14 0	3 6	
12. Balance Bone ditto .....	19 0	16 0	3 6	
13. Ditto Waterloo ditto .....	19 0	16 0	4 0	
<b>TIPPED HANDLES :</b>				
14. Octagon Tipped Knives and Forks..	10 0	8 0	2 6	
15. Pin Tipped ditto .....	10 0	8 0	2 6	
16. Tipped Rim ditto .....	14 0	12 0	3 6	
17. Balance Waterloo ditto .....	19 0	15 0	4 0	
18. Self Tipped ditto .....	21 0	19 0	4 6	
<b>STAG HANDLED :</b>				
Stag Horn Knives and Forks .....	16 0	14 0	5 6	
Small ditto .....	14 0	12 0	4 6	

**DEANE AND COMPANY,**  
**AGENTS FOR**  
**JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS' CUTLERY.**



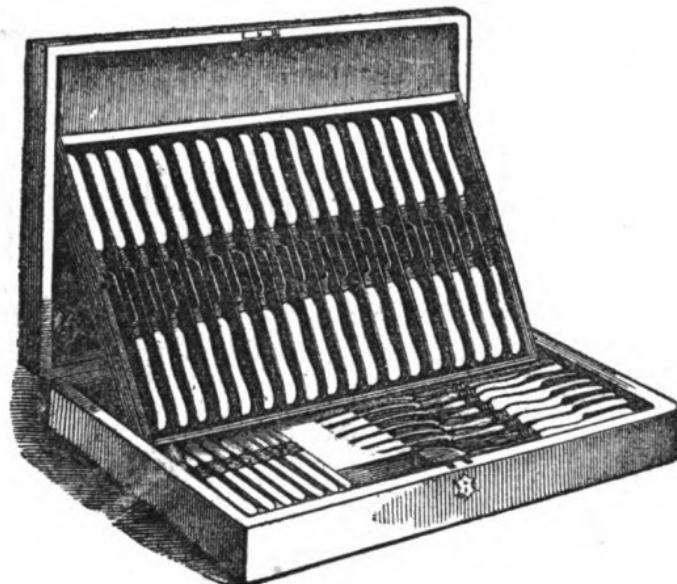
Deane and Co. have been, for nearly seventy years, agents for the sale of the distinguished manufactures of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Cutlers to Her Majesty.

	TABLE KNIVES.	DESSERT KNIVES.	CARVERS.	GAME.
54	24s.	20s.	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
97	34s.	29s.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
98	36s.	31s.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
99	38s.	33s.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.

Ivory Sideboard Carvers - - - 9s. 0d.

Stag Joint Carvers, 9 inch, 6s. 6d. 10 inch - 7s. 6d.

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**MAHOGANY CASES—IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.**


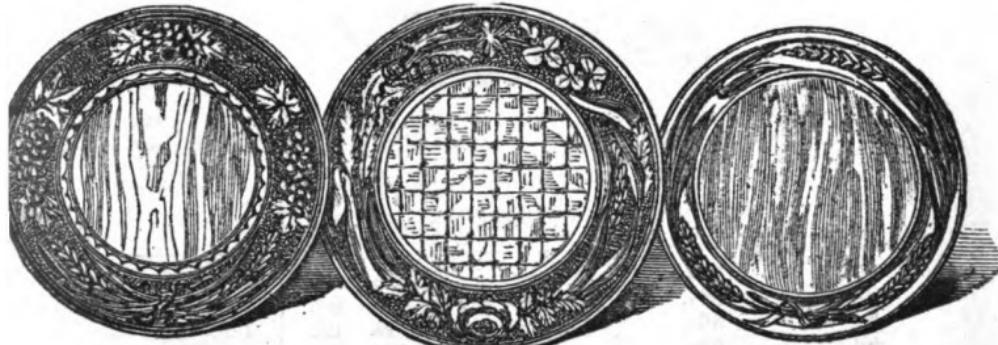
Containing 1 dozen each, Table and Dessert Knives; 1 pair each Joint and Game Carvers and Steel:

Prices, £3 4s. 6d.    £3 18s. 6d.    £4 8s. 6d.

Containing 2 dozen each, Table and Dessert Knives; 2 pairs Joint Carvers; 1 pair Game Carvers and Steel:

Prices, £5 13s. 0d.    £6 2s. 0d.    £7 17s. 6d.

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**BREAD PLATTERS.**


15s.

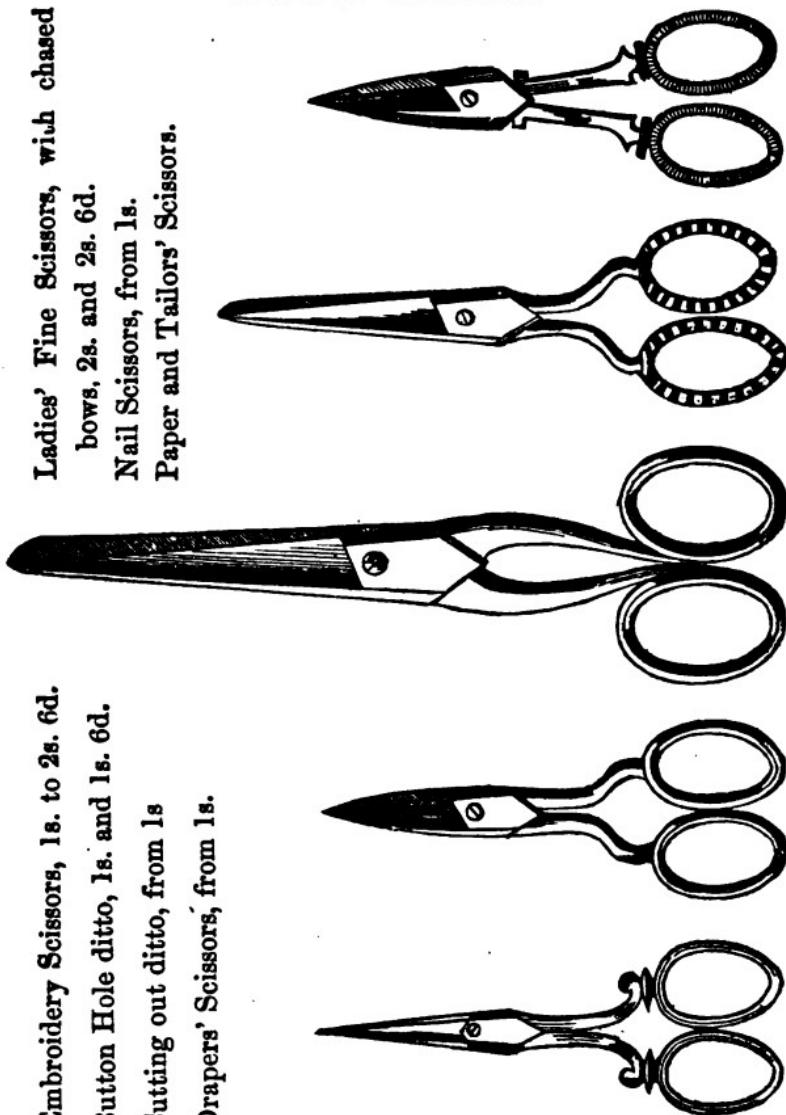
25s.

4s. 6d.

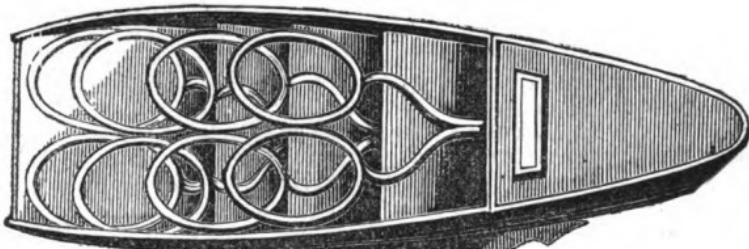
Butter Plates to match the above, from 3s. 6d. each.

Ladies' Fine Scissors, with chased bows, 2s. and 2s. 6d.  
Nail Scissors, from 1s.  
Paper and Tailors' Scissors.

Embroidery Scissors, 1s. to 2s. 6d.  
Button Hole ditto, 1s. and 1s. 6d.  
Cutting out ditto, from 1s  
Drapers' Scissors, from 1s.



**CASES OF SCISSORS.**

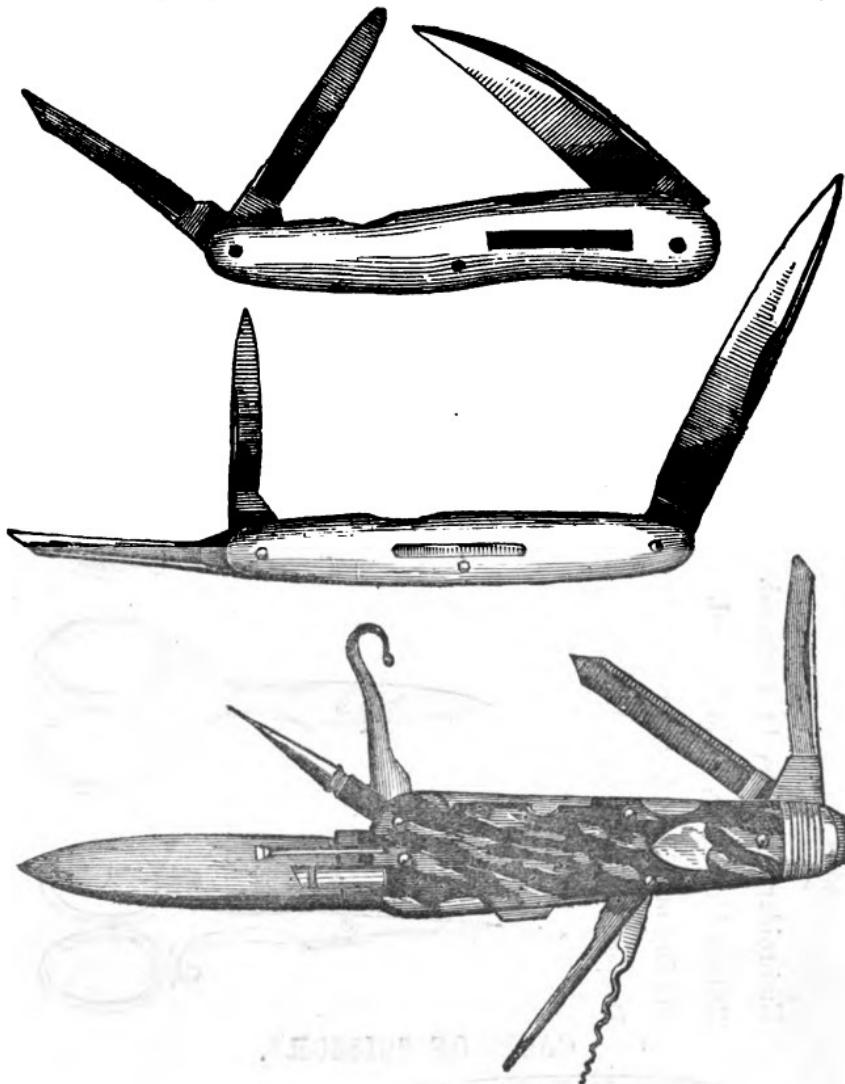


Containing 3 pairs, from 5s. 6d. | Containing 4 pairs, from 6s. 6d.  
Containing 6 pairs, from 16s.

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### POCKET CUTLERY.

Deane & Co. have an extensive assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives of the best quality and finish.

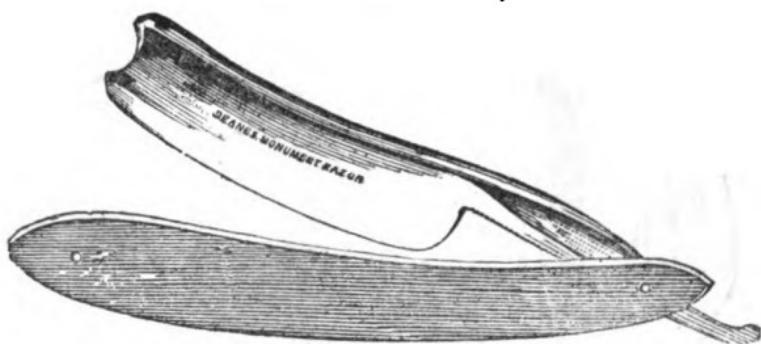


Ladies' Pen Knives in Ivory, Pearl, and Shell Handles, from 6d. each.  
Gentlemen's Pen and Pocket Knives, in Ivory, Stag, Wood, and Buffalo Handles, from 1s. to 5s. 6d.

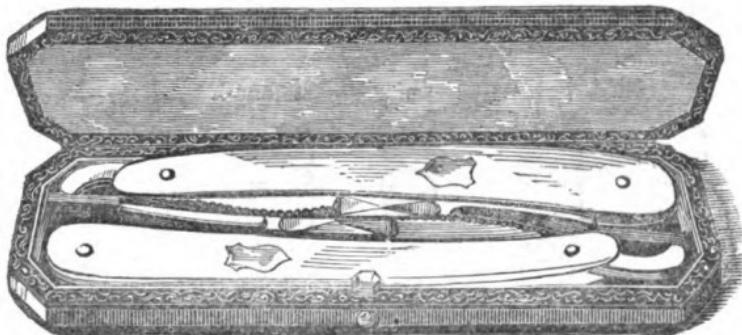
Boys' Sixpenny Buck-horn Handle Pen and Pocket Knives.

Knives for Sailors. Masticating Knives. Desk and Erasing Knives. Knives for Corn-cutting, &c. Pocket Knives with various instruments attached, suitable for the Farmer, Sportsman, Camp Officer, or the Emigrant.

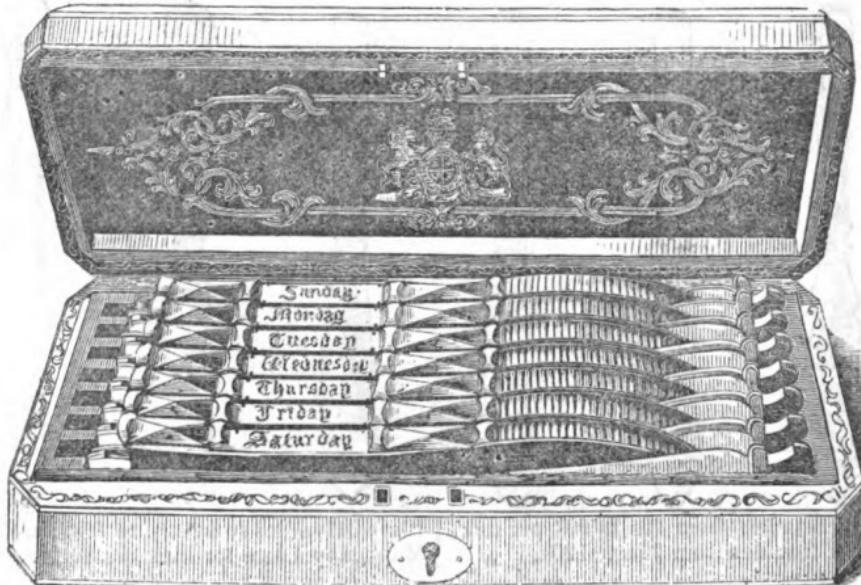
**DEANE'S MONUMENT RAZOR, WARRANTED.**



Razors with Black Handles, 2s. 6d. | Razors with Ivory Handles, 3s. 6d.  
Razors from 6s. per dozen.

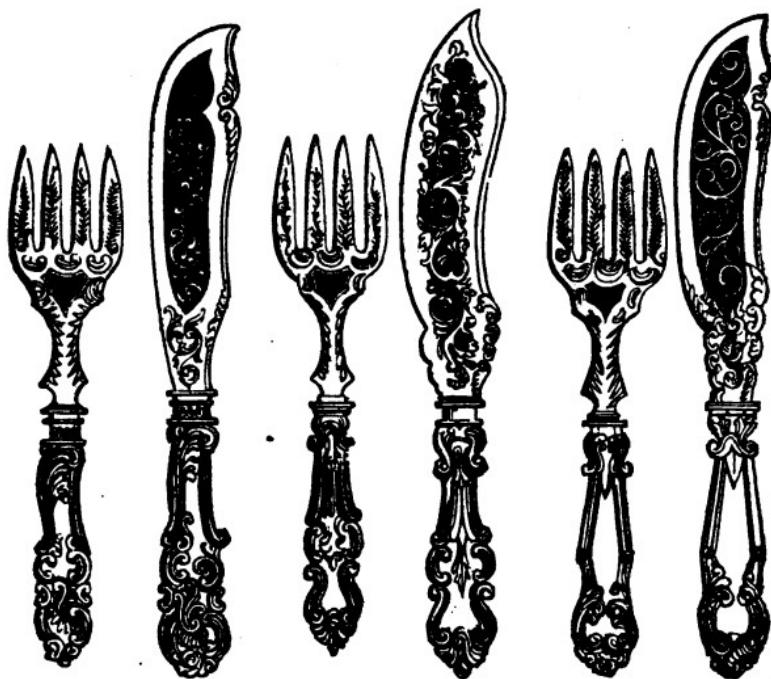


Case containing two Razors, from 5s.



Cases of Seven-Day Ivory-Handled Razors, from 21s.

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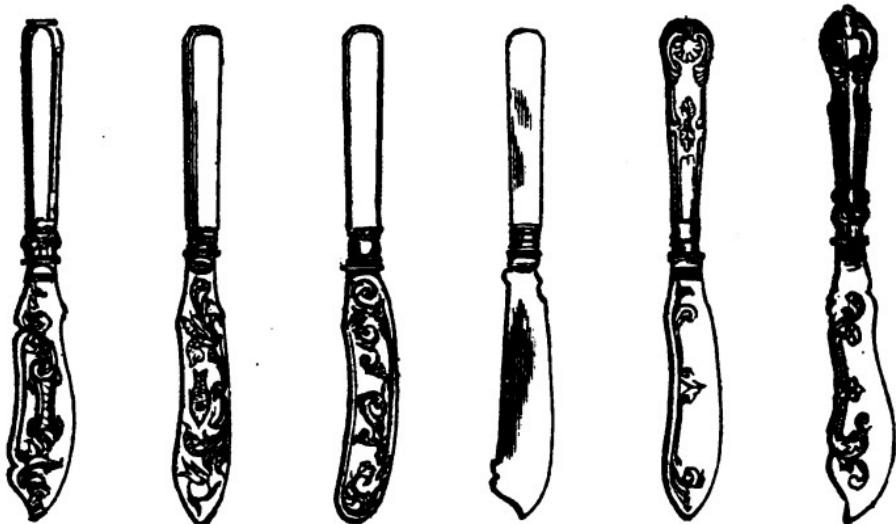
**ELECTRO-PLATED FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.**

In Case, 32s.

In Case, 36s.

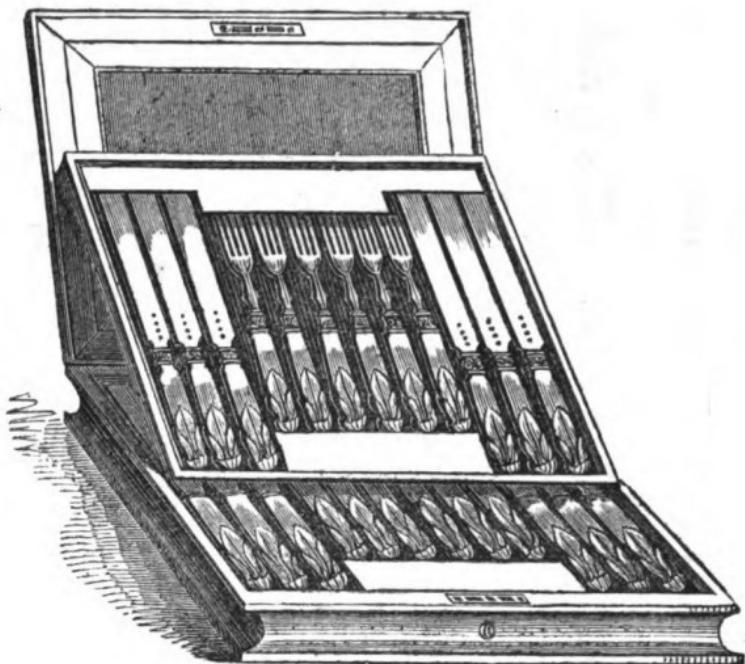
In Case, 32s.

Fish Carvers in Cases, from 16s. to £3 3s. per pair.  
 Silver ditto      ditto, from 84s. to 130s.      "



Ivory Handles from 45s. to 90s. per doz. | Plated Handles from 42s. to 70s. per doz.  
 Pearl Handles from 90s. to 120s.      " | Mahogany Cases for ditto, 8s. to 18s.

## PLATED DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.



Plain Ivory Handles, 42s. per doz.

Carved Ivory ditto, 55s. 70s. to 100s.

Plain Pearl Handles, 70s.

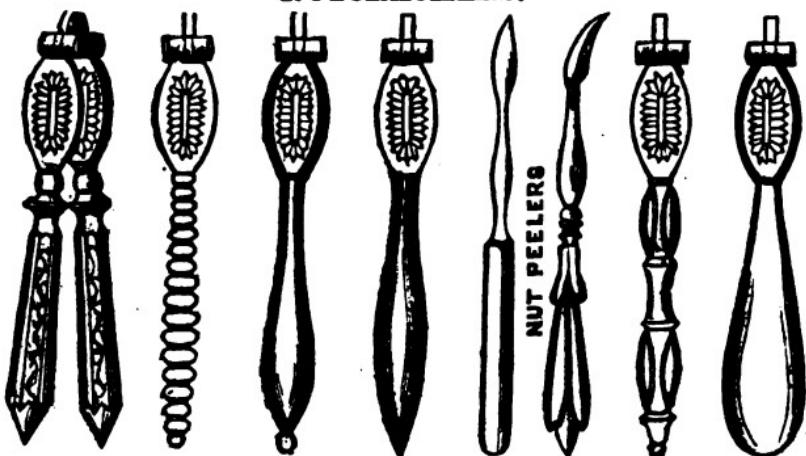
Carved Pearl Handles, 84s. to 168s.

12 Pair Mahogany Cases, 9s. to 14s.

18 " " " 15s. to 20s.

24 " " " 20s. to 24s

## NUTCRACKERS.



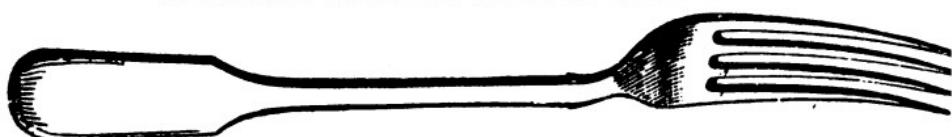
From 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each.

Nut Peeler, 2s. and 3s. each.

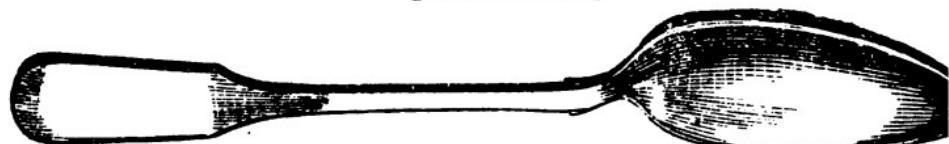
F 9

| DESCRIPTION.                  | FIDDLE PATTERN. |    |               | REEDED PATTERN. |    |               | KING'S PATTERN. |    |               | BRUNSWICK<br>AND LILY<br>PATTERNS. |    |               |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----|---------------|-----------------|----|---------------|-----------------|----|---------------|------------------------------------|----|---------------|
|                               | Light Plating.  |    | Best Plating. | Light Plating.  |    | Best Plating. | Light Plating.  |    | Best Plating. | Light Plating.                     |    | Best Plating. |
|                               | £               | s. | d.            | £               | s. | d.            | £               | s. | d.            | £                                  | s. | d.            |
| 12 Table Spoons .. .. ..      | 1               | 13 | 0             | 2               | 0  | 0             | 2               | 4  | 0             | 2                                  | 14 | 0             |
| 12 " Forks .. .. ..           | 1               | 11 | 0             | 1               | 18 | 0             | 2               | 4  | 0             | 2                                  | 14 | 0             |
| 12 Desert Forks .. .. ..      | 1               | 3  | 0             | 1               | 9  | 0             | 1               | 12 | 0             | 2                                  | 16 | 0             |
| 12 " Spoons .. .. ..          | 1               | 4  | 0             | 1               | 10 | 0             | 1               | 12 | 0             | 1                                  | 17 | 0             |
| 12 Tea "                      | 0               | 14 | 6             | 0               | 18 | 0             | 1               | 2  | 0             | 2                                  | 17 | 0             |
| 4 Salt "                      | 0               | 5  | 0             | 0               | 6  | 0             | 0               | 7  | 0             | 0                                  | 8  | 0             |
| 1 Mustard .. .. ..            | 0               | 1  | 3             | 0               | 1  | 6             | 0               | 2  | 0             | 0                                  | 2  | 3             |
| 6 Egg "                       | 0               | 7  | 0             | 0               | 8  | 6             | 0               | 10 | 6             | 0                                  | 12 | 6             |
| 2 Gravy "                     | 0               | 13 | 0             | 0               | 15 | 0             | 0               | 18 | 0             | 1                                  | 2  | 0             |
| 1 Sugar "                     | 0               | 2  | 0             | 0               | 2  | 6             | 0               | 2  | 6             | 0                                  | 3  | 0             |
| 1 Caddy "                     | 0               | 2  | 0             | 0               | 2  | 6             | 0               | 2  | 6             | 0                                  | 3  | 0             |
| 4 Sauce Ladies .. .. ..       | 0               | 12 | 0             | 0               | 14 | 0             | 0               | 16 | 0             | 1                                  | 2  | 0             |
| 1 Soup "                      | 0               | 12 | 0             | 0               | 15 | 0             | 0               | 16 | 0             | 0                                  | 18 | 0             |
| 1 Sugar Bow .. .. ..          | 0               | 3  | 0             | 0               | 3  | 6             | 0               | 4  | 0             | 0                                  | 5  | 0             |
| 1 " Sifter .. .. ..           | 0               | 3  | 0             | 0               | 3  | 6             | 0               | 4  | 0             | 0                                  | 4  | 6             |
| 1 Butter Knife .. .. ..       | 0               | 3  | 0             | 0               | 3  | 6             | 0               | 4  | 0             | 0                                  | 5  | 0             |
| 1 Pair, Fish Carvers .. .. .. | 0               | 16 | 0             | 0               | 19 | 0             | 1               | 2  | 0             | 1                                  | 7  | 0             |
| Total .. ..                   | 10              | 4  | 9             | 12              | 9  | 6             | 14              | 2  | 6             | 16                                 | 18 | 3             |
|                               |                 |    |               |                 |    |               |                 |    |               | 20                                 | 9  | 6             |
|                               |                 |    |               |                 |    |               |                 |    |               | 17                                 | 12 | 9             |

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.



[ Fiddle Pattern.]



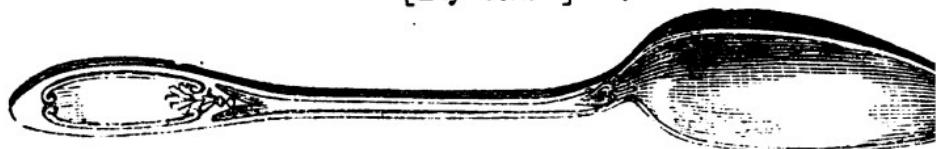
[ Fiddle Pattern.]



[ King's Pattern.]



[ Lily Pattern ]



[ Brunswick Pattern.]



[ Reeded Pattern ]



[ Straight Thread Pattern ]

## ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES.



Cheese Scoops, 5s, 7s, 10s each  
" with Slide, 14s each  
Marrow Spoons, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s each  
Toddy Ladies, 36s per dozen  
Knife Rests, 2s 6d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s,  
9s per pair  
Butter Knives, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s,  
7s 6d  
Cases of Electro Knife, Fork, and  
Spoon, 9s, 9s 6d, 13s, 14s  
Ice Tongs, 9s, 10s 6d  
Ring or Ball Top Corks, 9s 6d per  
dozen  
Bone Holders, 14s and 16s each

Asparagus Tongs, 16s, 18s, 21s,  
24s, 26s, 31s, 38s per pair  
Melon Carvers, in Case, 30s, 35s  
per pair  
Grape Scissors, 9s 6d, 10s 6d,  
12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s, 15s per pair  
Bottle Lables, Engraved, 2s each  
Skewers, any size, 6d per inch  
Fancy Bird Skewers, 3s 6d each  
Best Improved Ring Top Corks, 2s,  
Engraved, 3s each  
Pickle Forks, 2s 6d each  
Pie Knives, 4s, 5s, 6s each  
Sugar Nippers, 4s 6d per pair

## PRICES OF REPLATING—BEST QUALITY.

| DESCRIPTION.          | FIDDLE. | THREAD. | KINGS. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Table Spoons .. .. .. | 25s.    | 36s.    | 42s.   |
| ," Forks .. .. ..     | 28s.    | 34s.    | 40s.   |
| Dessert , " .. .. ..  | 19s.    | 26s.    | 33s.   |
| ," Spoons .. .. ..    | 20s.    | 27s.    | 34s.   |
| Tea , " .. .. ..      | 12s.    | 19s.    | 23s.   |

## DEANEAN PLATE.

The Deanean Plate is manufactured of a Pure White Metal, approaching nearer to the colour, sound, and durability of Silver than any other. If ordinary care is taken in the use of articles manufactured in this composition, instead of becoming duller, and less like silver, they will, year by year, approach nearer to it. This is an economical substitute for electro-plate and silver, being inexpensive in first cost. It is of the same metal throughout, and will not show any noticeable wear though in constant use for years.

## PRICES OF DEANEAN PLATE.

| Description.            | STRONG. | EXTRA STRONG. | KING'S. | REEDED. | BRUNS-WICK. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------|
|                         | s. d.   | s. d.         | s. d.   | s. d.   | s. d.       |
| Table Spoons, per doz.. | 12 0    | 17 0          | 25 0    | 22 0    | 21 0        |
| ," Forks , "            | 12 0    | 17 0          | 25 0    | 22 0    | 21 0        |
| Dessert , " ..          | 8 6     | 12 0          | 17 0    | 15 0    | 15 0        |
| ," Spoons , "           | 8 6     | 12 0          | 17 0    | 15 0    | 15 0        |
| Tea , " , "             | 4 6     | 6 6           | 9 6     | 8 6     | 8 6         |
| Salt , " per pair       |         | 1 0           | 2 0     | 1 6     | 1 6         |
| Mustard , " each        |         | 0 6           | 1 0     | 1 0     | 0 9         |
| Egg , " per doz         |         | 5 0           | 9 6     | 8 6     | 8 6         |
| Sugar , " each          |         | 1 0           | 1 6     | 1 6     | 1 6         |
| Caddy , " ..            |         | 1 0           | 1 6     | 1 6     | 1 6         |
| Gravy , " ..            |         | 3 0           | 6 0     | 5 6     | 5 6         |
| Soup Ladles ..          |         | 5 0           | 8 6     | 7 6     | 7 6         |
| Sauce , " ..            |         | 1 6           | 2 6     | 2 0     | 2 0         |
| Sugar Bows ..           |         | 1 6           | 2 6     | 2 0     | 2 0         |
| ," Sifters ..           |         | 2 0           | 2 6     | 2 6     | 2 6         |
| Butter Knives ..        |         | 1 3           | 2 0     | 1 6     | 1 6         |

Fish Carvers per pair, from 9s. 6d.

## PLATE DEPARTMENT.

DEANE AND CO. have collected into this Department some of the choicest specimens of Deanean, Sheffield, and Electro-Silvered Deanean Plate.

### BREAKFAST SETS.



No. 642—12s.



No. 22—24s.



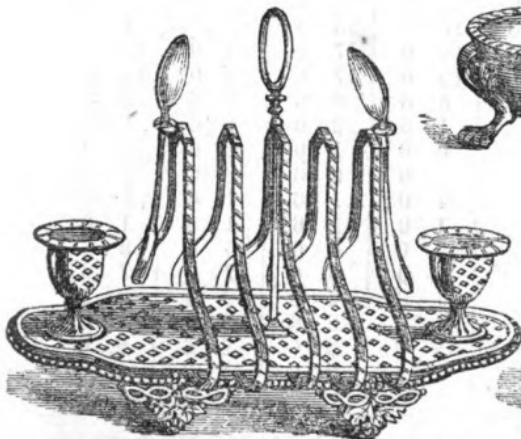
No. 67—14s.



No. 221—7s.



No. 73—27s.



No. 431—42s.



[No. 40.]



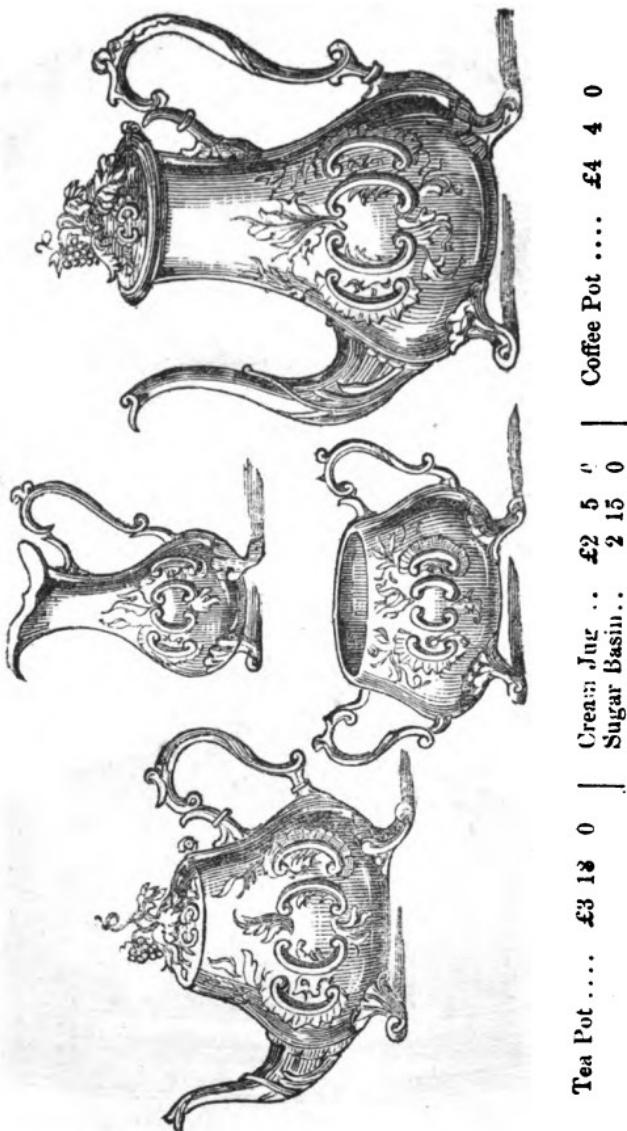
No. 40—15s. per pair.

No. 583—16s.

## TEA AND COFFEE SET.

The following is one of Deane & Co.'s most approved Patterns :—

No. 75.



|                         |   |                       |   |                           |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Tea Pot . . . . £3 18 0 | — | Cream Jug .. £2 5 0   | — | Coffee Pot . . . . £4 4 0 |
|                         |   | Sugar Basin .. 2 15 0 |   |                           |

[For a series of New Patterns and Prices, see "Deane's Illustrated Catalogue," to be had on application.]

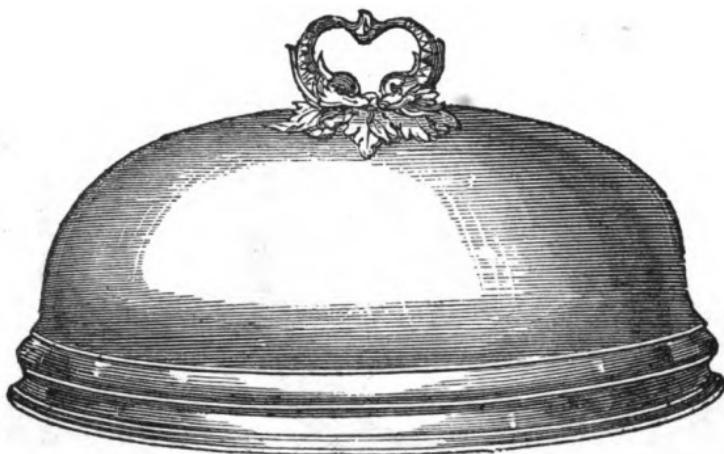
**SET OF DISH COVERS.**

No. 895.



|            |    |    |    |    |    |       |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1, 20 inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96s.  |
| 1, 18 inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84s.  |
| 2, 14 inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120s. |

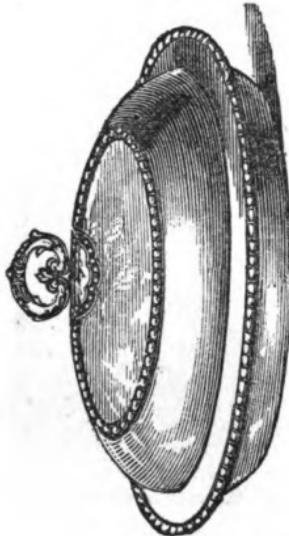
No. 567.



|            |    |    |    |    |    |       |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1, 20 inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76s.  |
| 1, 18 inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68s.  |
| 2, 14 inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104s. |

WATER DISHES.

No. 987.



Set 4 Dishes and Cover £12 12 0

No. 641.



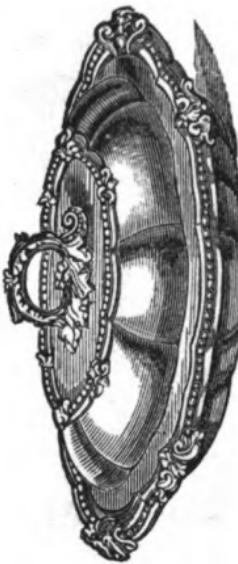
Set 4 Dishes and Cover, £16 16 0

No. 158.



Set 4 Dishes and Cover £7 10 0  
Warmers for ditto .... 7 0 0

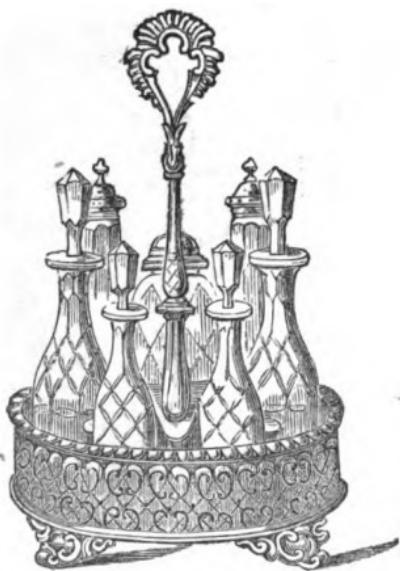
No. 861.



Set 4 Dishes and Cover £18 18 0

## LIQUEUR FRAMES.

No. 733.



|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 4 Glass..... | 45s. |
| 6 Glass..... | 55s. |
| 7 Glass..... | 63s. |

No. 74.



|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 4 Glass..... | 22s. |
| 5 Glass..... | 27s. |
| 6 Glass..... | 32s. |
| 7 Glass..... | 38s. |



No. 79—6 Glass, 63s.



No. 98—7 Glass, 68s.

PLATES AND CAKE BASKETS.

No. 108.

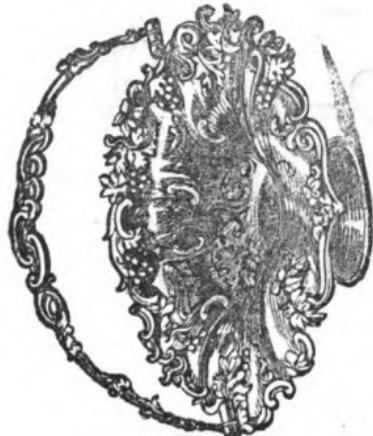


|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 8 inch .....  | 45s.  |
| 10 inch ..... | 58s.  |
| 12 inch ..... | 70s.  |
| 14 inch ..... | ..... |
| 16 inch ..... | ..... |

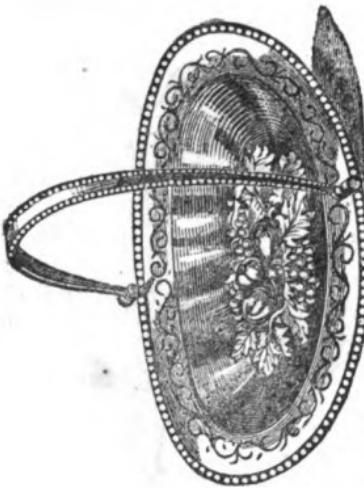
No. 31—45s.



No. 331—45s.



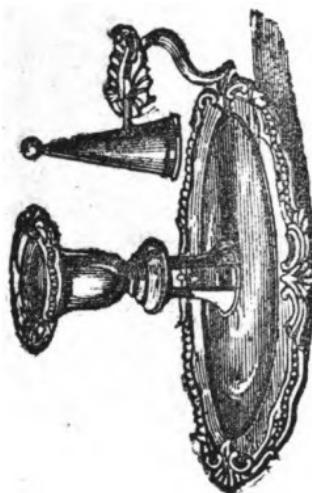
No. 31—115s.



No. 532—63s.



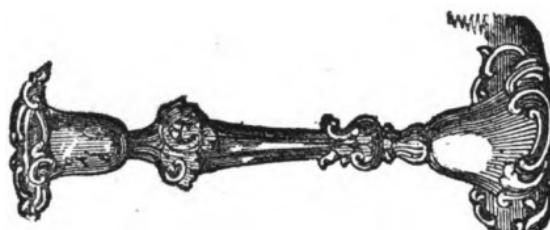
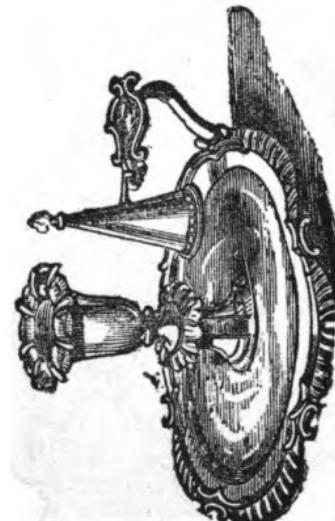
No. 317—75s.

**PLATED CANDLESTICKS.**

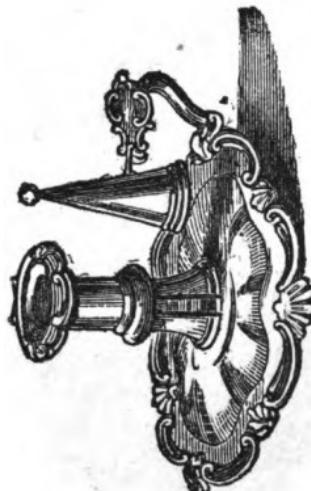
No. 25—18s. each.



No. 28—17s. each.

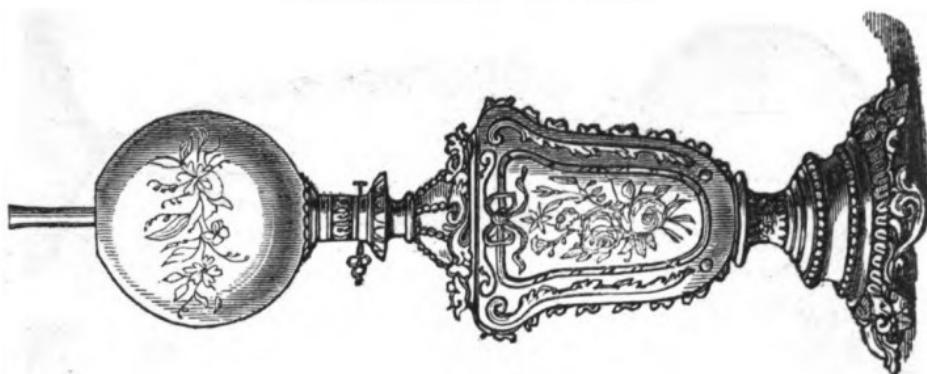
No. 58—10 $\frac{1}{4}$  in., 30s.

No. 70—17s. each.

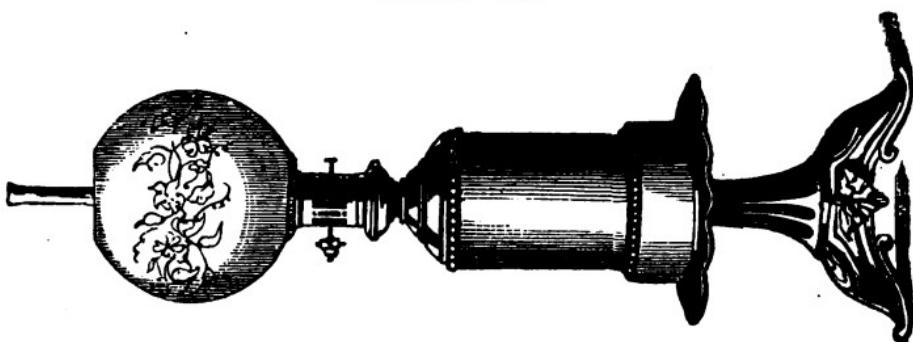


No. 71—11s. each.

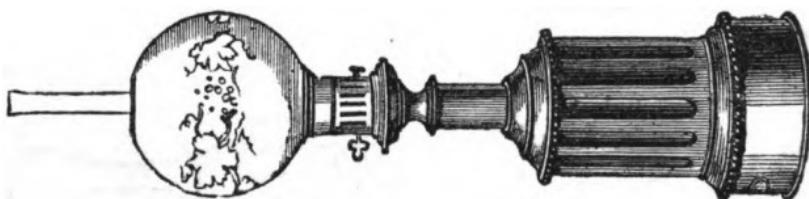
MODERATOR LAMPS.



No. 143—42s.



No. 141—18s.



No. 572—12s.



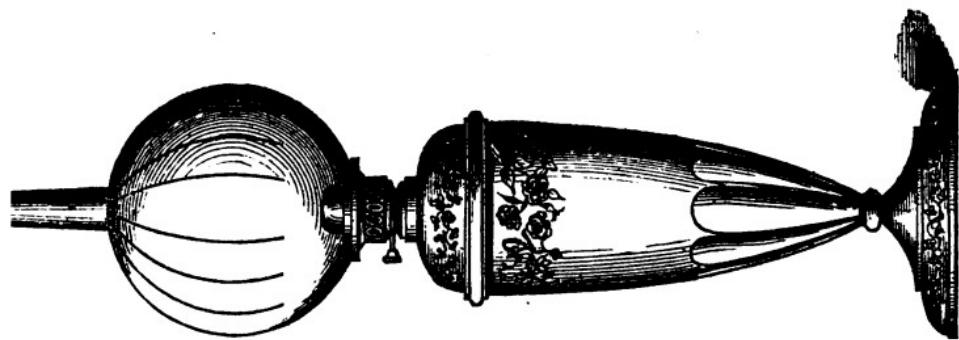
No. 842—70s.

## AMERICAN ROCK OIL LAMPS.

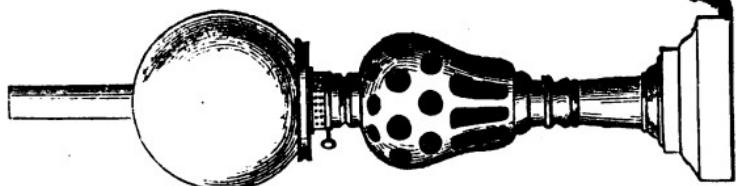
### A BRILLIANT LIGHT AT A TRIFLING COST.

The introduction of the AMERICAN Rock Oil into this country is destined to effect a revolution in Domestic Illumination. It combines three essential qualities:—Brilliancy of Light, Cheapness, and Cleanliness.

The Lamps are made as per illustrations, and of a variety of similar patterns.



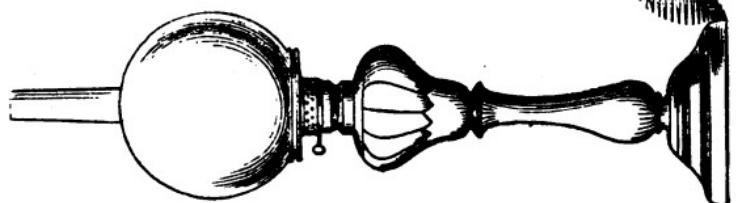
No. 7—Price £2 5s.



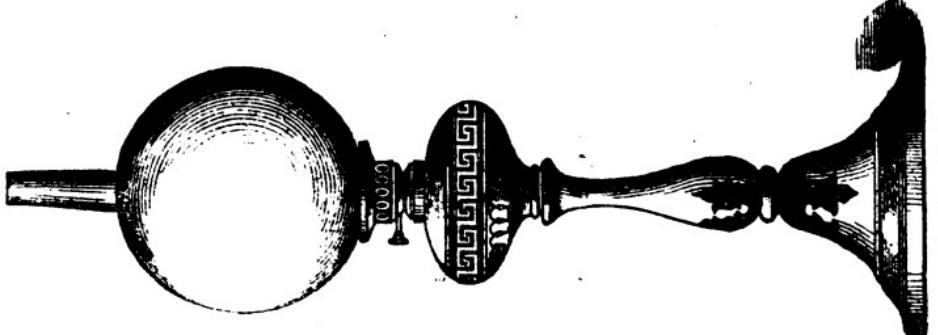
No. 4—from 12s. 6d.



No. 8—from 9s. 6d.



No. 2—from 9s. 6d.



No. 8—£1 5s.

## SUSPENDING LAMPS.



15s.



105s.



30s.

**Candle, Bracket, Desk and Double Branch Lamps****House Lamps, for Servants, Children, &c., &c.****Magnum, Medium, Minimum, Mortars, and Pulpit Lamps****Suspending Lamps for Halls, Staircases, &c.****Single and Double Reading Lamps****Back, Boat, Bracket, Cabin, Camphine, Candlestick, and Captain's Night Lamps****Albert Night Lamps, various****Chamber, Desk, Floating, Fountain, French, Hall, Hanging, India, Kingston Safety, Nursery, and Office Lamps****Patent Solar Table, Pedestal, Police, Pulpit, Railway, Reading, Cambridge, Oxford, &c., Safety, Ship's, Starboard, Signal, Solar, Socket, Square, Japanned—for Oil or Candle—Lamps****Lantern Burners****Bull's-Eye Lanterns—Horn and Talc****Pulpit Sconces****Sliding Cabin Candle Shades**

The several descriptions of Lamps in this Department of their Show-Rooms are of the best quality. Deane and Co. have paid particular attention to the various modes of domestic illumination, the result of which is, that their stock of Lamps is replete with every valuable sort.

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**BRONZED TEA URNS AND KETTLES.**

No. 732—90s.



No. 692—70s.

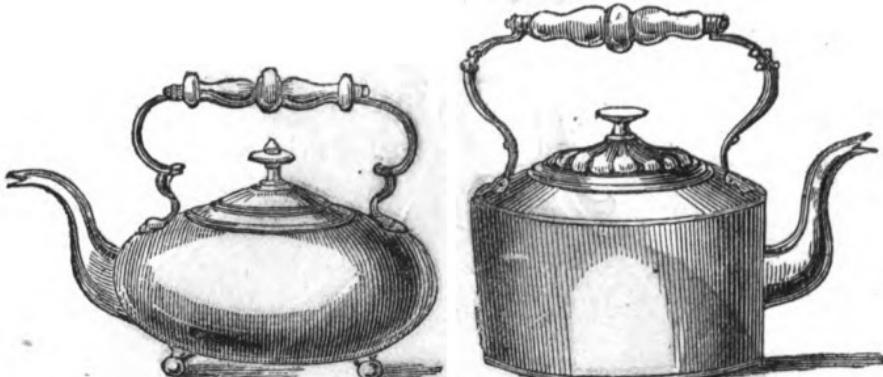


No. 292—3 quarts, 68s



No. 293—3 quarts, 60s.

## BRASS AND COPPER GOODS.

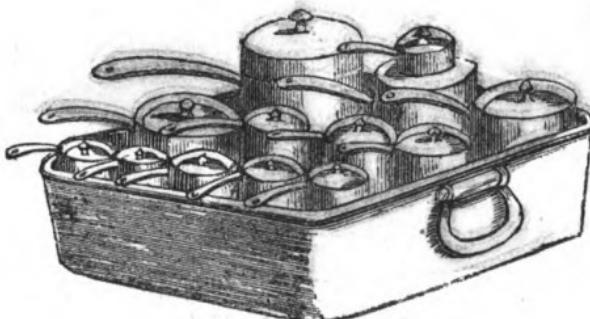


3 pints..... 9s, Brass  
4 pints..... 10s "

2 quarts..... 10s 6d.  
3 quarts..... 12s 0d

Beer Pots  
Brazing Pans  
Cake Moulds  
Chamber Candlesticks  
Chamber Pails  
Crimping Machines  
Coffee Pots  
Confectioner's Bowls  
Coal Hods  
Coal Scuttles and Scoops  
Cutlet Pans  
Dinner Bells  
Fish Kettles  
Fender Footmen  
French Stewpans  
Frying Pans  
Funnels  
Furnaces  
Grog Kettles  
Hand Bowls  
Jonathan Footmen

Omelet Pans  
Oval Boilers  
Pestals and Mortars  
Preserving Pans  
Saucepans  
Sauté Pans  
Spencer Footmen  
Spirit Measures  
Stills  
Stock Pots  
Soup Pots  
Table Bells  
Table Candlesticks  
Tea Kettles  
Tobacco Magazines  
Turbot Pans  
Ventilators  
Warming Pans  
Water Boilers  
Wine Measures  
Weights

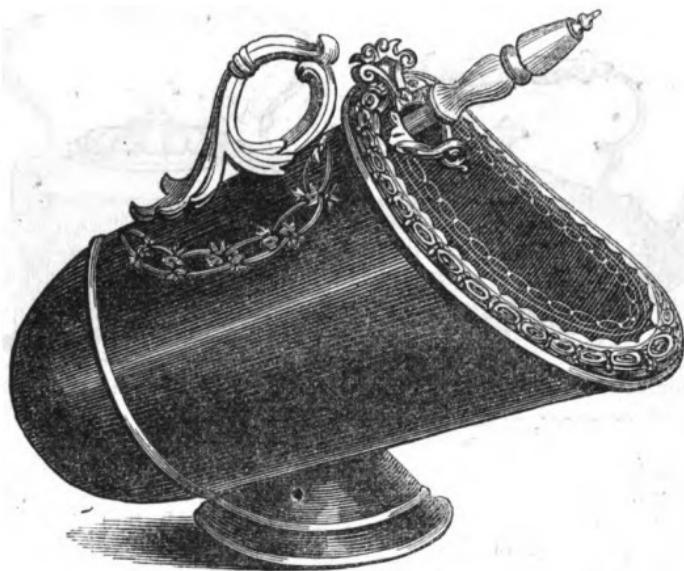


Bain Marie Pans.

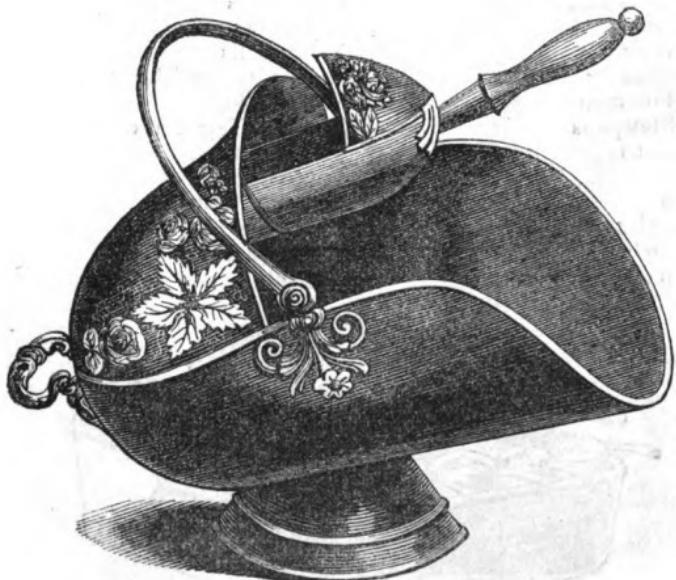
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DEANE AND CO.'S ALMANACK

COAL SCUTTLES.

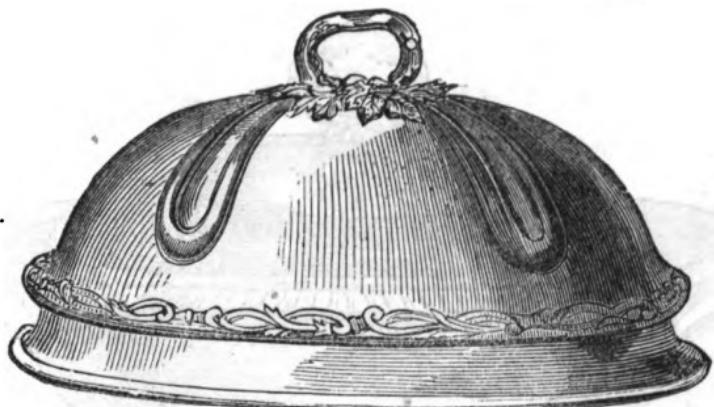


No. 74—Price, 10s. 6d. to 42s.

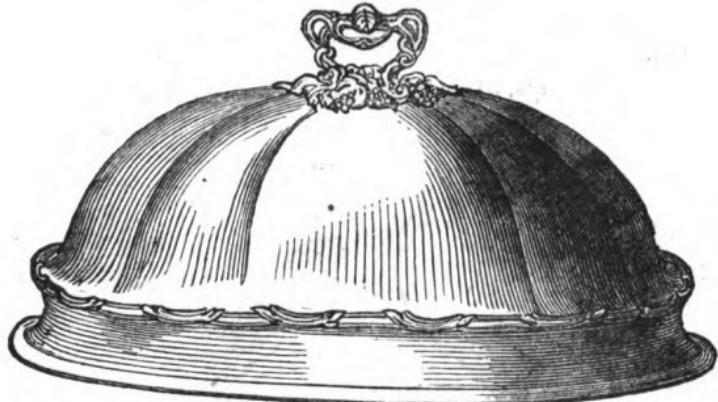


No. 76—Price, 10s. 6d. to 25s.

BRITANNIA METAL DISH COVERS.



No. 360—Price £5 11s. Set of 5.



No. 196—Price £5 11s. Set of 5.

BRITANNIA METAL WATER JUGS.



No. 62—5s 6d. No. 66—6s 6d.

No. 70—5s.

No. 63—7s.

G 2

{BRITANNIA METAL SOUP TUREEN, &c.



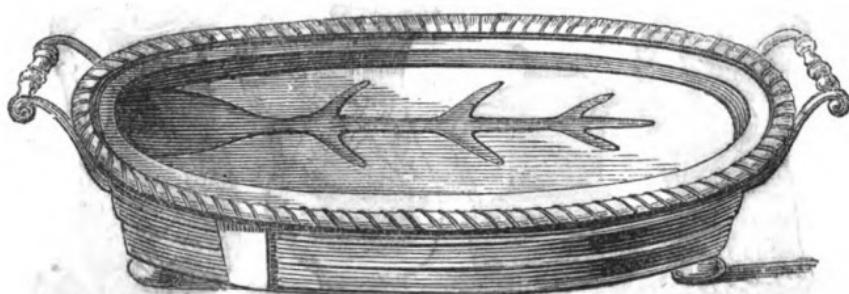
No. 969—8 qts, 84s; 4 qts, 40s; 5 qts, 45s; 6 qts, 54s.  
Sauces Tureens to match, 13s.



TEA POTS—No. 5108, 8s.



No. 9631, 5s.



WATER DISHES.

16in.—45s. 18in.—50s. 20in.—55s. 22in.—68s. 24in.—72s.

**JAPANNED GOODS**

Toilet Set Complete, 24s.

Bill Head Cases  
Bottle Carriers  
Jacks  
Bread Baskets  
Bull's-eye Lanterns  
Butter Coolers  
Candlesticks  
Candle Shades  
Card Racks  
Cash Boxes  
Cheese Trays  
Coal Vases  
Coffee Pots  
Dressing Cases

Foot Baths  
Hearing Trumpets  
Hyacinth Stands  
Inkstands  
Knife Trays  
Letter Cases  
Muff Boxes  
Nursery Lamps  
Pepper Boxes  
Percolators  
Pipe Trays  
Pot Waiters  
Rushlight Shades  
Snuffer Trays

Socket Lamps  
Spoon Trays  
Taper Boxes  
Tea Pots  
Trays  
Telescope Toasting Forks  
Toast Racks  
Tobacco Kanisters  
Magazines  
Toilet Pails  
Waiters  
Wax Boxes  
Wine Coolers



Toilet Pail—5s. 6d.

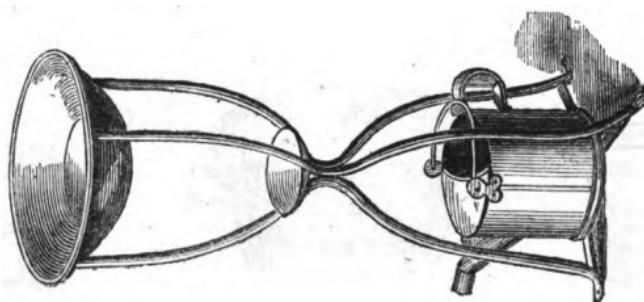
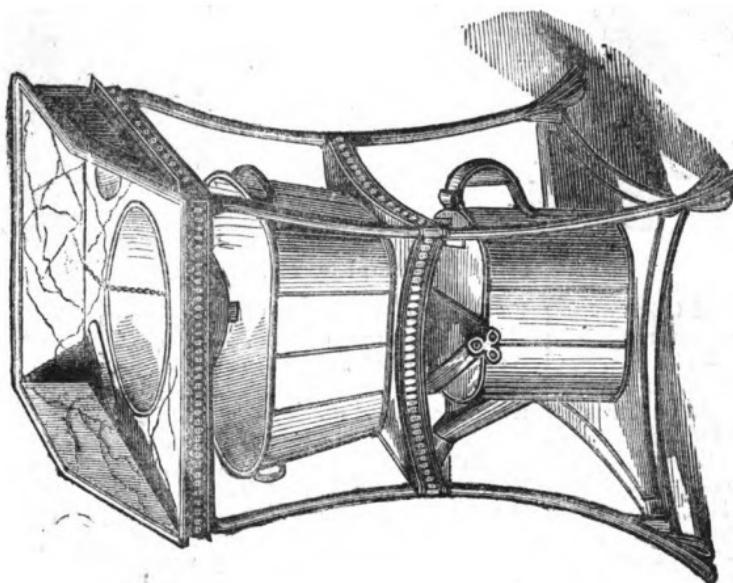
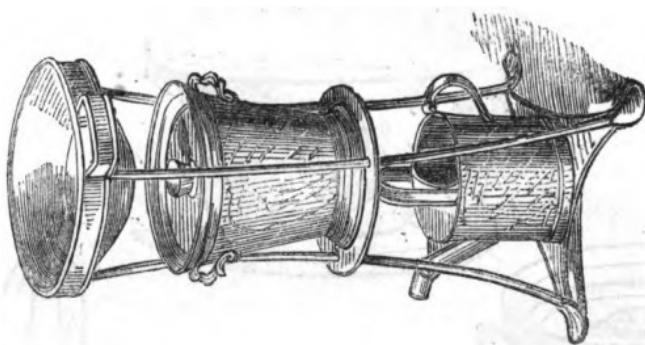


Foot Bath—5s. 6d.



Toilet Can—4s. 6d.

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**PORTABLE WASHSTANDS.**

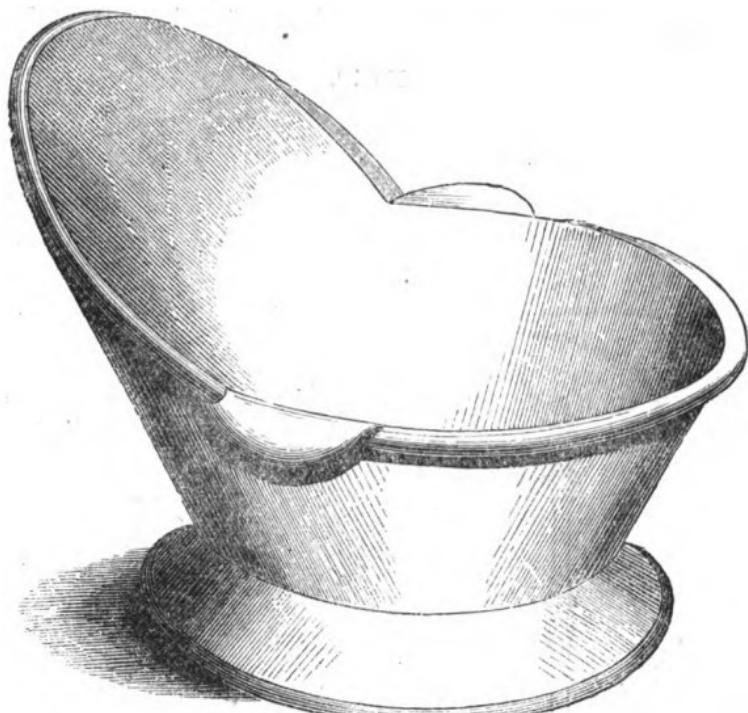
No. 1, Japanned Oak and White. No. 4, Japanned Green and Striped and White. No. 2, Japanned Oak and White.  
Price 10s. Price 28s. Price 21s.

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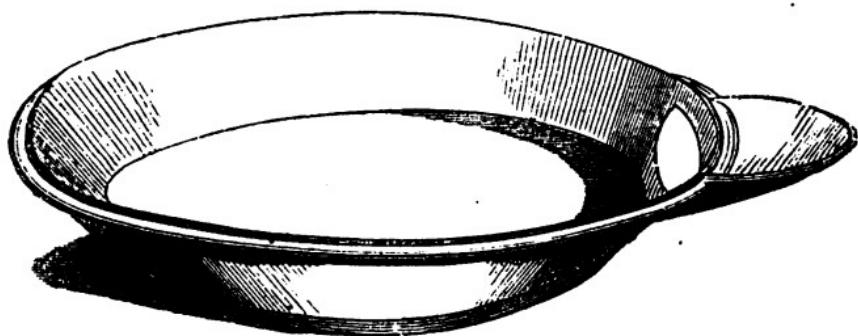
**BATHS.**

Deane and Co. manufacture and supply every description of **BATHS** for **DOMESTIC USE**.

For more copious illustrations, see their Pamphlet on "Baths and Bathing," to be had *gratuitously* on application.



Hip Bath—from 20s. to 34s.



Sponge Bath—Six sizes, from 14s. to 34s.

---

Pillar Shower Bath, from £3 8s. to £5 5s. Hip and Shower Bath from £4 10s. Improved Gas Bath, price £14 14s.

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## BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

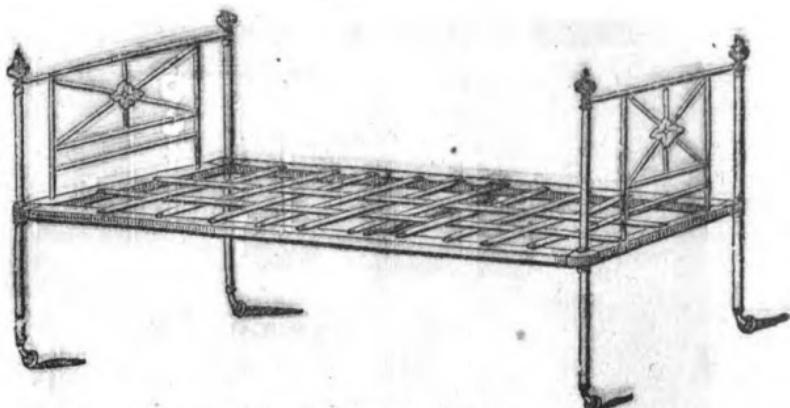
The Cheapness, Cleanliness, and Durability of Iron Bedsteads are advantages at once so striking and important that they are now almost universally adopted. Deane and Co. supply a great variety of patterns.

Bedsteads made to order for Schools, Infirmaries, and other public Institutions.

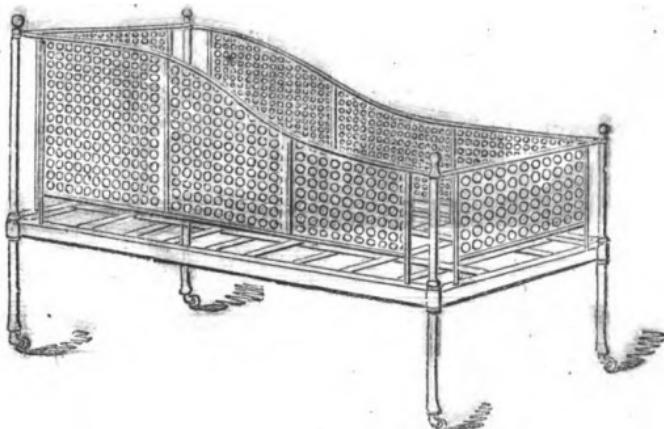
No. 70.



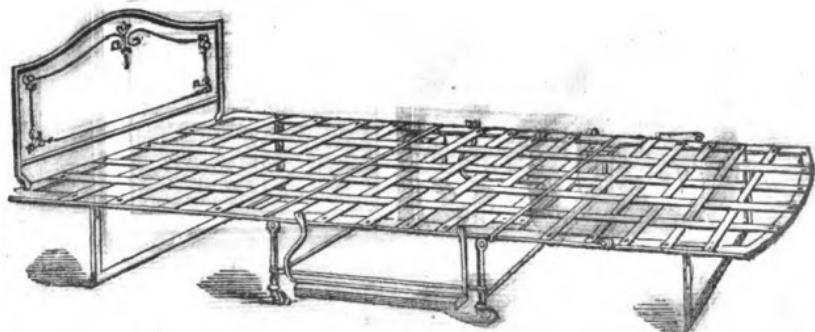
Brass 4-post Bedstead, 6ft. 6in. long, 4ft. wide .. ..	£13 0 0
" " " 6ft. 6in. long, 4ft. 6in. wide.. ..	14 0 0



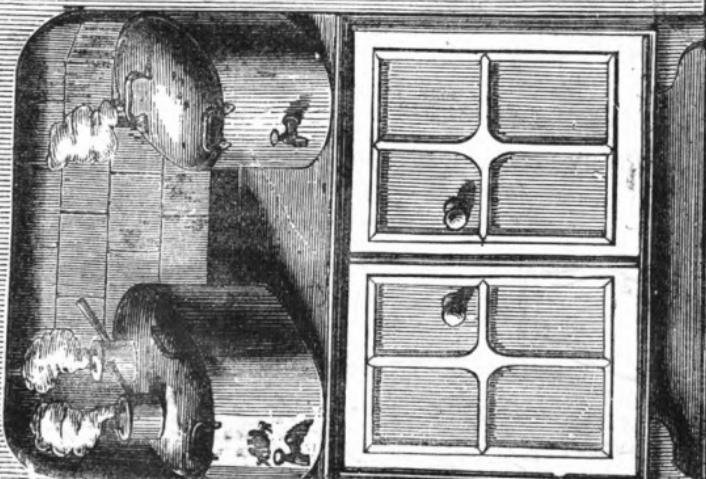
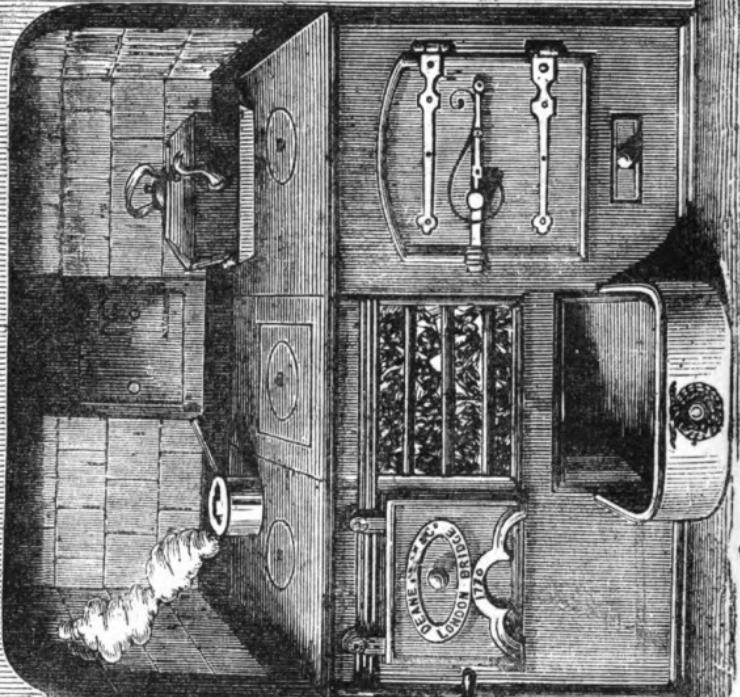
No. 81.—Solid Iron French Bedstead, 6ft. 4in. long, from £1 6 6



No. 86.—Child's Cots, with straight or sloping moveable perforated zinc sides, 4ft. long, from £1 15 0

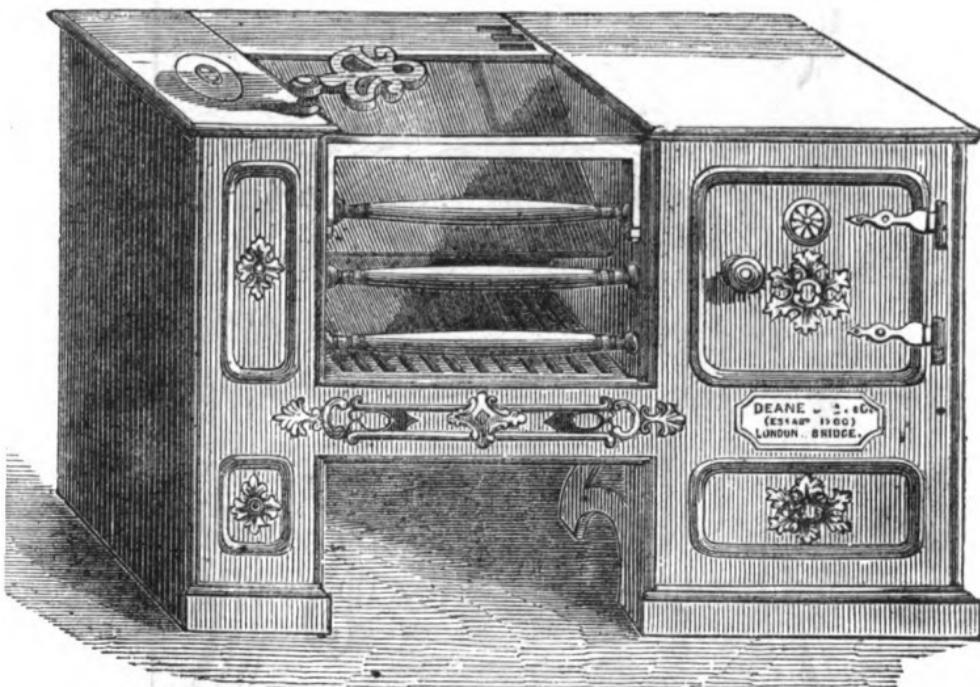


No. 85.—Improved Folding Chair Bedsteads, 6ft. 6in. long, £2 5 0,  
G 9,



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## COTTAGE RANGES.



### IMPROVED ECONOMICAL COOKING RANGE.

Prices—4ft. wide, £13 10s. 4ft. 3in., £15. 4ft. 6in., £16 10s. 4ft. 9in £18. 5ft., £19 10s. 5ft. 3in., £21. 5ft. 6in., £22 10s. 5ft. 9in., £24 6ft., £25. Price of the Steam Closet with Copper Bottom, 24in. wide, £4 30in., £5. Price of Steam Kettles with Pipes, Taps, Valve, &c.—the first Kettle, £3, and for every additional Kettle, 30s.

~~~~~

### IMPROVED SELF-ACTING COTTAGE RANGE.

Sizes—30	32	34	36	38	40	42	by 24in. high.
Prices—38s.	40s.	41s.	42s.	43s.	44s.	45s.	

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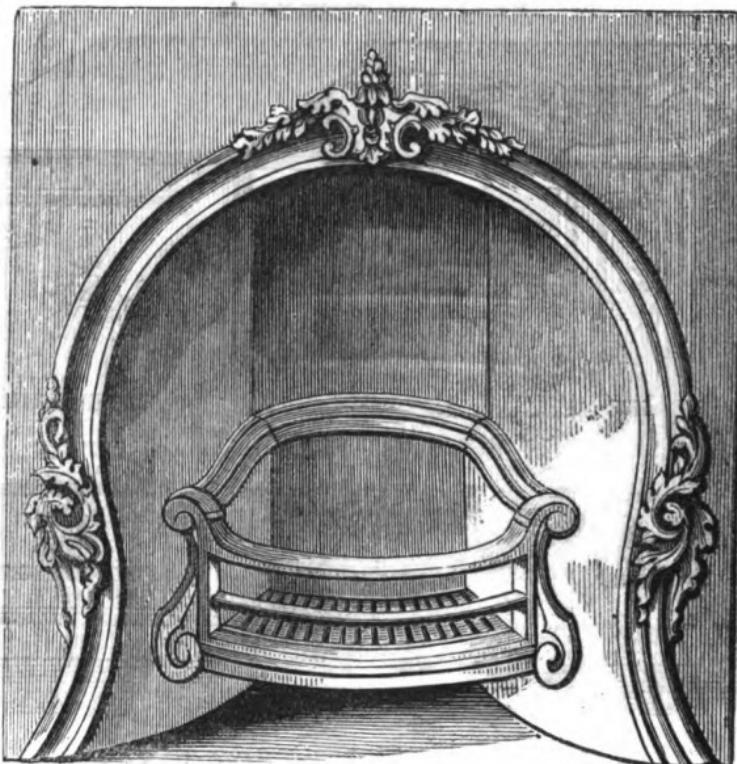
### IMPROVED SELF-ACTING RANGE WITH OVEN AND CAST IRON BOILER.

|             |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |                |
|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| Sizes—34    | 36   | 38   | 40    | 42    | 44    | 46    | 48   | by 24in. high  |
| Prices—78s. | 80s. | 82s. | 84s.  | 86s.  | 87s.  | 88s.  | 90s. |                |
| Sizes—36    | 38   | 40   | 42    | 44    | 46    | 48    | 50   | by 26in. high. |
| Prices—95s. | 96s. | 98s. | 100s. | 102s. | 104s. | 106s. |      |                |

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Kitchen Ranges of various description, sizes, and prices in stock or made to order.

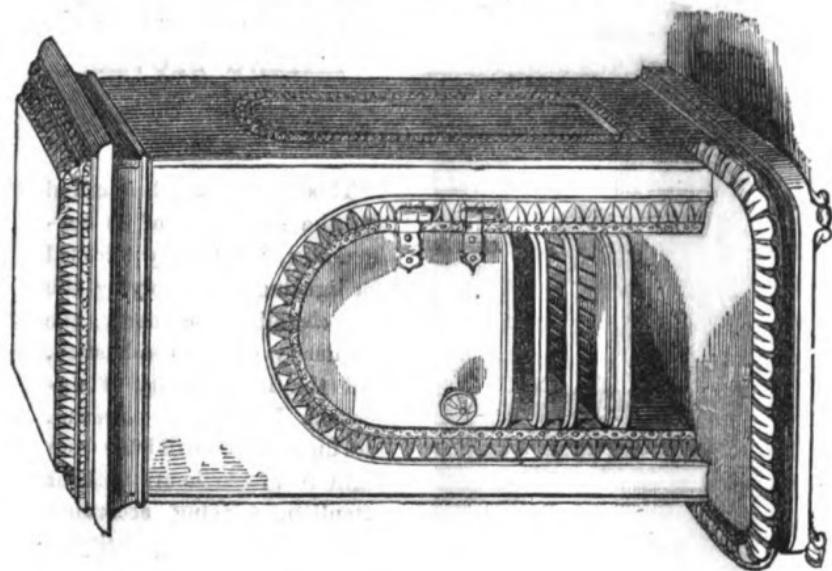
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**DRAWING AND DINING ROOM STOVES.**


- No. 155.—Bright and Ormolu Drawing Room Register Stove, 2 Sets of Bars. Price £6 10 0
- No. 156.—Bright Register Stove, 2 Sets of Bars. .... Price £5 10 0  
Berlin Black Register Stove, 1 ditto ..... Price £3 10 0
- No. 157.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Burnished Steel Mouldings. Price £4 12 0
- No. 158.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Burnished Steel Mouldings. Price £4 4 0
- No. 159.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Steel Mouldings. Price £4 10
- No. 160.—Black Register Stove. Sizes: 24 to 38in. wide, by 36in. high, at 8d. per inch wide.
- No. 161.—Black Register Stove. Sizes: 24 to 38in. wide, by 36in. high, at 8d. per inch wide.
- And a variety of others, for description and engravings of which see  
“Deane's Illustrated Catalogue,” post free on application.
- 

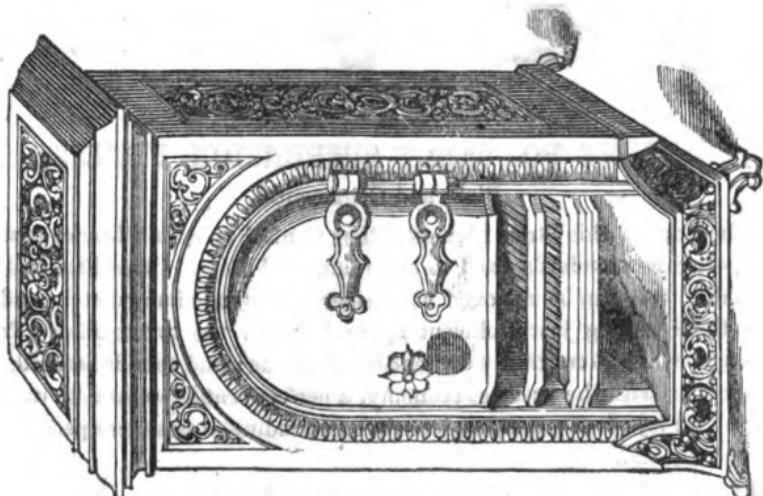
Hot Air Stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, &c. Deane and Co. have always a large Stock of these on hand.

HOT AIR STOVES,  
For Churches, Warehouses, Entrance Halls, &c.

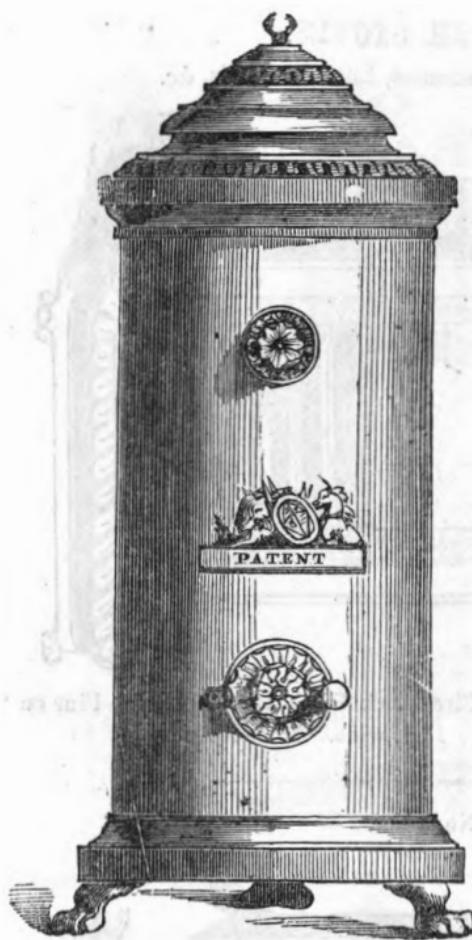


Ornamental Shop Stove, with Fire-Brick Sides and Back, and Flue on Top or at the Back. 16in. wide. Price £3 10s.

No. 167A.



Ornamental Office Stove, with Fire-Brick Sides and Back.  
Price—16in., £2 10s.; 18in., £3 10s.



**DEANE & CO.'S  
IMPROVED VENTI-  
LATING STOVES,  
For Churches, Halls, &c.**

This Stove is much admired for the simplicity of its construction, the facility afforded for lighting and supplying the fire, cleanliness, economy, the regularity of its combustion, and the impossibility of explosion. It is strong, powerful, and durable, and will burn from eight to fifteen hours without attention, varying according to the size and the quantity of air admitted.

**Prices :**

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| No. 1 .. | .. £2 10 0 |
| „ 2 ..   | .. 3 0 0   |
| „ 3 ..   | .. 3 10 0  |
| „ 4 ..   | .. 4 10 0  |
| „ 5 ..   | .. 6 0 0   |

**PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVES,**

Plain and Ornamental.

The top of this Stove is made either Conical or with a Dome, and is supported by standards fixed to an ornamental Base. The Fire-pail is portable, and can be removed at pleasure; it stands immediately under the Cone leaving just sufficient space between the two to allow a free passage of air, from the apartment into the flue: and thus is secured, in connection with the greatest economy, a perfect *ventilation*, which, carrying off all injurious gases, renders the surrounding atmosphere peculiarly *pure and genial*.

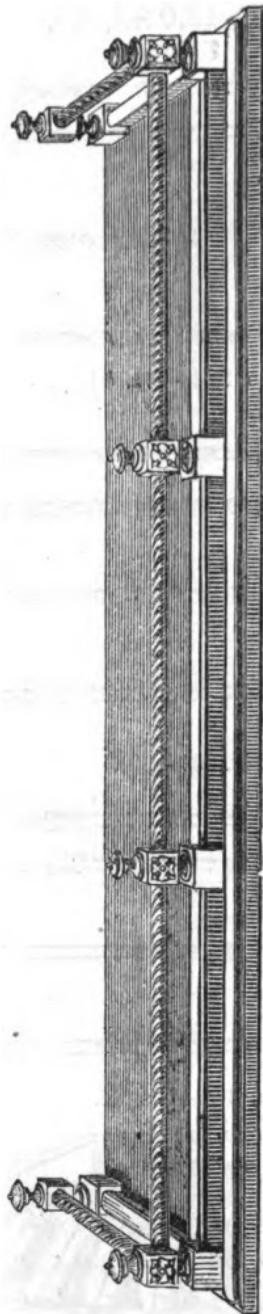
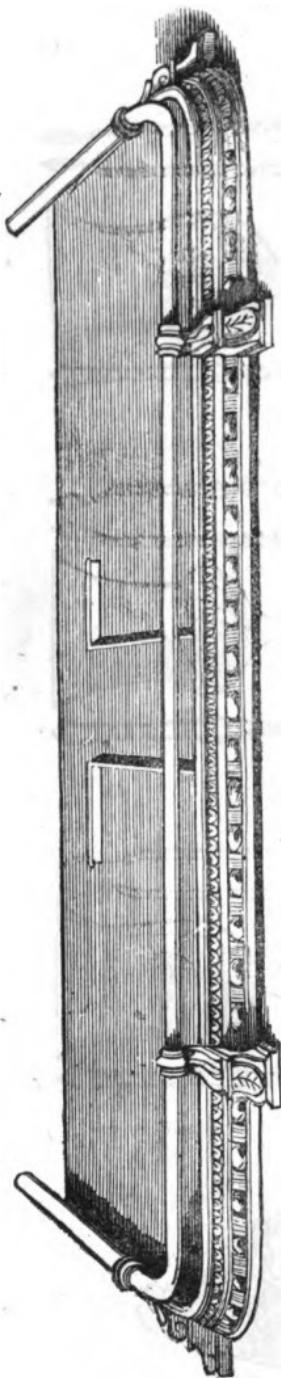
Prices.—Plain—No. 2, 16s. No. 3, 20s. No. 3½, 30s. No. 4, 38s. No. 5, 120s. No. 6, 180s. No. 7, 250s. Ornamental—No. 2, 20s. No. 3, 25s. No. 4, 80s.

# FENDERS.

No. 108.

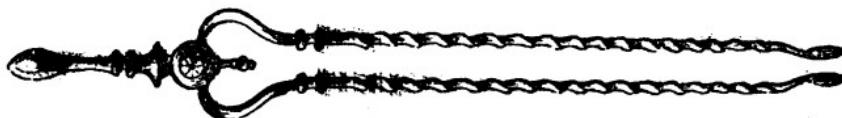
No. 109.

No. 116.

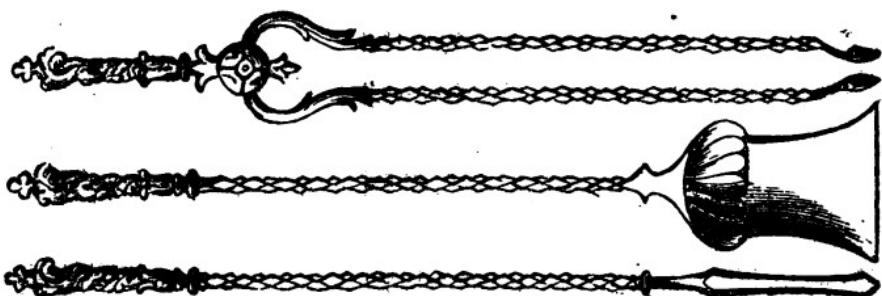


|                                                       |      |    |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|----|---|---|
| No. 108.—Berlin Black Fender and Steel Bar ..         | .. £ | 2  | 5 | 0 |
| No. 109.—Berlin Black Fender and Steel Twisted Bar .. | .. 3 | 7  | 6 |   |
| No. 116.—Bronzed or Black Drawing Room Fender :       | .. 1 | 12 | 0 |   |

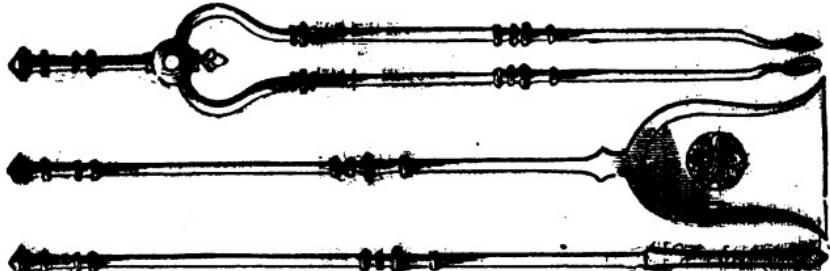
FIRE IRONS, &c.



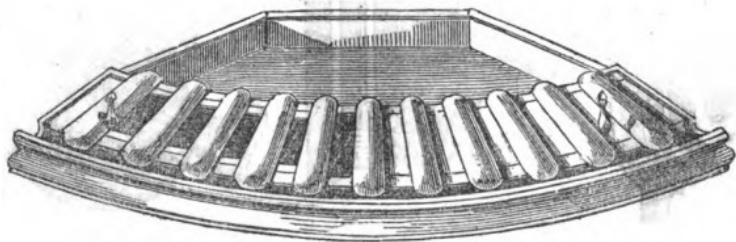
No. 228—31s. 6d.



No. 258—90s.



No. 279—10s. 6d.



Bright Patent Ash Pans, with Reflecting and Sliding Plate, and Ash Pans with Moveable Blinds, made to measure. Price £1 1s. to £2 5s.



No. 202—Umbrella Stand, 9s.

A Stock of the above from 5s. 6d. to £1 6s.

|                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ash Grates and Frames             | Hot Air Stoves for Churches, &c.  |
| Air Bricks                        | Hot Water apparatus for warming   |
| Aquarium Stands                   | Churches, Warehouses, and Re-     |
| Backs for Stoves, Ranges, &c.     | sidences, &c.                     |
| Book Cases, Fire Proof            | Iron Fencing, in various patterns |
| Brackets for Shelves              | Jewel and Deed Boxes, Fire-Proof  |
| Baker's Oven Iron Work in parts   | Kent Grates                       |
| and complete sets, &c.            | Nursery Stoves with Boilers       |
| Boat Hearths and Stoves           | Oxford College Grates             |
| Cattle Troughs                    | Pumps Fitted Complete, various    |
| Camp Ovens                        | Rain Water Pipe and Guttering     |
| Cisterns, or Water Tanks          | Staircase Balustrades             |
| Chimney Pieces in Iron, Marble,   | Staircases, Plain and Circular    |
| Slate, &c.                        | Sinks for Cottages                |
| Door Scrapers of various patterns | Sinks for Butler's Pantries       |
| Damper and Frames                 | Soot Doors and Frames             |
| Emigrants' Stoves                 | Sussex Grates                     |
| Fire Dog Grates                   | Tombs, in Cast Iron               |
| Forge Backs and Fire Iron         | Tomb Fencing, various patterns    |
| False Bottoms for Stoves          | Vases                             |
| Garden Gratings                   | Ventilators in Iron and Brass     |

## TURNERY GOODS.



- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Bagatelle Boards, 63s to 300s<br/>         Beetle Traps, 1s<br/>         Bellows, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d<br/>         Beer Stands, 3s 6d, 4s 6d<br/>             Tilts, 9d, 1s<br/>         Blacking Boxes, 1s 9d<br/>         Boot Jacks, 6d to 2s 6d<br/>             Horses, 12s 6d, 15s<br/>         Bowls, assorted, from 1s 6d to 4s 6d<br/>         Butler's Trays and Stands, 16s to<br/>             36s<br/>         Butter Prints, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d<br/>             Knives, 2s to 3s 6d per pair<br/>             Beaters, 2s 6d to 4s 6d<br/>             Boards, 3s 6d to 6s 6d<br/>         Camp Stools, 1s 6d to 6s 6d</p> | <p>Chocolate Mills, 8d, 1s<br/>         Chopping Boards, 1s, 1s 6d<br/>             Trays, 1s 9d, 3s 6d.<br/>         Clothes Baskets, 1s 9d to 4s 6d<br/>             Pegs and Lines<br/>             Horses, 3s to 9s 6d<br/>         Coal Hods, 4s 6d, 5s 6d<br/>             Scuttles, 4s 6d, 5s 6d<br/>         Copper Lids<br/>         Cork Drivers, 1s 6d<br/>             Pressers, 3s 6d<br/>         Corking Machines, 25s<br/>         Cooks' Sieves, 2s to 6s<br/>         Decanter Drainers, 2s 6d to 3s 6d<br/>         Dish Tubs, 4s 6d, 6s 6d<br/>         Dough Troughs, 9s 6d to 18s</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Flour Tubs, 2s 6d to 6s 6d  
   Sieves, 5s 6d to 9s 6d  
 Fire Screens, 5s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Glass Tubs, 2s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Hair Sieves, 6d 1s 1s 9d  
 Housemaid's Boxes, 2s 9d to 4s 6d  
 House Steps, 4s 6d to 15s  
   Pails, 1s 10d to 3s 6d  
 Harness Casks, 24s to 50s  
 Ironing Boards and Trestles  
 Jelley Bags, 2s to 5s  
   Stands, 4s 6d to 7s 6d  
 Knife Boards, 2s 6d to 20s  
   Boxes, 1s 9d to 5s 6d  
 Lemon Squeezers, 1s 1s 6d 2s 6d  
 Linen Pressers, 25s to 42s  
   Baskets, 6s to 10s 6d  
 Looking Glasses, 1s 6d to 50s  
 Meat Safes, 17s to 50s  
   Screens, 34s to 120s  
 Milk Pails, 6s 7s 6d  
   Ladders, 1s 1s 6d  
 Milk Strainers, 2s 3s  
 Mouse Traps, 4d 6d 1s  
 Paste Boards, 2s 6d 3s 6d  
 Pickle Tubs, 15s to 30s  
   Spoons, 8d 6d

Piggins, 2s 3d, 3s 6d  
 Plate Racks, 5s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Portable Water Closets, 84s to 126s  
 Powder Box, 1s to 1s 6d  
 Rat Traps, 2s 8d  
 Rolling Pins, 4d to 3s  
 Salad Spoons, and Forks  
 Salt Boxes, 1s 6d to 5s 6d  
 Ships' Buckets, 2s 6d to 5s 6d  
 Soap Boxes, 6d 1s  
 String Boxes, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Sugar Bruisers, 9d to 2s 6d  
 Supper Trays and Stands, 19s 6d  
   to 42s  
 Trenchers, 2s 6d to 20s  
 Towel-Horses, 3s to 6s 6d  
   Rollers and Brackets, 1s  
 Tumbler Baskets, 5s 7s 6d  
 Wash Leathers, 1s to 2s  
 Washing Tubs, 6s 6d to 12s 6d  
   Trays, 6s 6d to 10s 6d  
   Stools 3s 6d to 5s 6d  
   Dolls, from 3s 6d  
   Crimps  
 Watchmen's Rattles, 1s to 3s 6d  
 Water Butt Stands  
 Wood Spoons, 1d to 6d

**BROOMS.**

American Carpet, 2s., 3s.  
 Bass, 1s., 1s. 6d.

Hair ditto, 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d.  
 Whisk ditto, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.

**BRUSHES.**

Banister, 1s, 1s 9d, 2s 6d  
 Bed Furniture, 3s 6d, 4s 6d  
 Bottle, 6d, 1s  
 Crumb, 2s 6d, 3s 6d  
 Decanter, 6d, 1s  
 Dish, 2s 6d, 5s  
 Double Bannister, 4s, 5s  
 Dusting, 1s, 1s 6d  
 Flesh, 1s 6d to 4s 6d  
 Flue, 2s to 5s  
 Furniture, 1s 6d, 2s 6d  
 Fork, 3s to 7s 6d  
 Hearth, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d

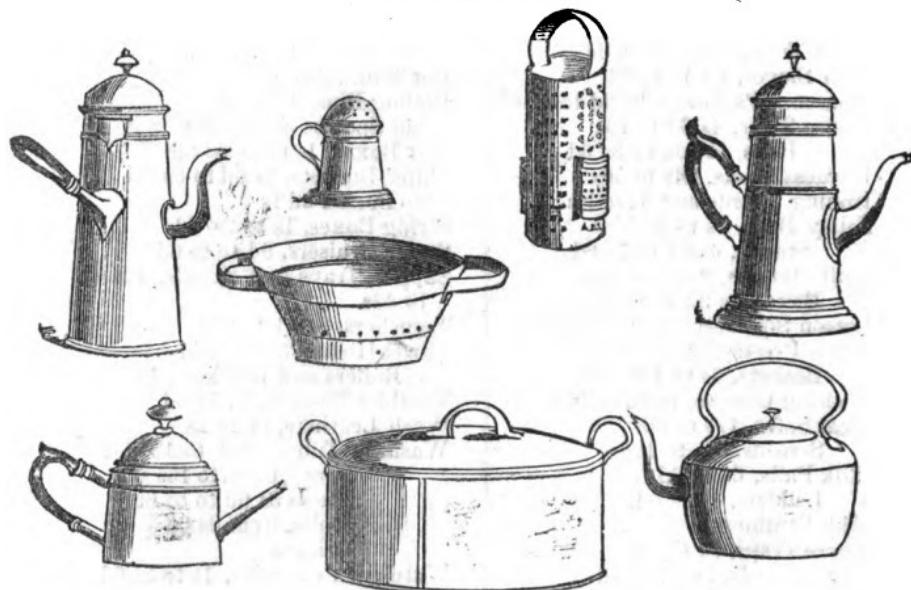
Lead, 2d, 3d, 6d  
 Oil, 2d, 3d, 6d  
 Paint, 3d to 3s 6d  
 Paste, 9d, 1s  
 Plate, 6d, 1s, 2s 6d  
 Scrubbing, 1s, 2s, 2s 6d  
 Shoe, 2s 6d to 9s 6d per set  
 Stair Carpet, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 3s  
 Stove, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s  
 Sweeps', 6d, 1s  
 Telescope Hearth, 4s 6d to 12s 6d  
 Turk's Head, 6s  
 Whisk Bannister, 1s 3d, 1s 9d

**WIRE GOODS.**

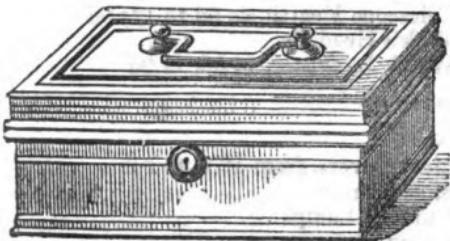
Archways, various  
 Blinds, to order  
 Bird Cages, from 5s 6d to 30s  
 Candle Shades  
 Fire Guards, various  
 Flower Stands  
 Garden Seats and Chairs  
 Meat Safes, from 18in. to 24in.

Meat Covers, from 12in. to 24in.  
 Mouse Traps  
 Nursery Lamps  
 Parrot Cages  
 Rat Traps  
 Sieves, Cooks', Cinder, and Grave  
 Sprat Gridirons  
 Vegetable Cookers

**TIN GOODS.**



American Ovens, 10s 6d 12s 6d 16s  
 Bachelor's Broilers, 2s 3d 3s 6d  
 Kettles, 2s 6d 4s 6d  
 Bacon Boilers, 3s 6d 5s 6d  
 Baking Dishes, 10d 1s 6d 2s 6d  
 Basting Ladies, 1s 1s 6d  
 Bed Pans, from 10s 6d  
 Bed Airers, 10s 6d 25s  
 Biscuit Boxes, 1s 2s 3s 6d  
 Biscuit Cutters, from 2s 6d  
 Bonnet Boxes, 5s 6d to 25s  
 Butter Forcers, 1s 1s 6d 2s 6d  
 Boilers, 5s to 10s 6d  
 Boiler Fillers, 4s 9d to 7s 6d  
 Bread Graters, 6d to 1s  
 Bread Tins, 10d 1s 2s

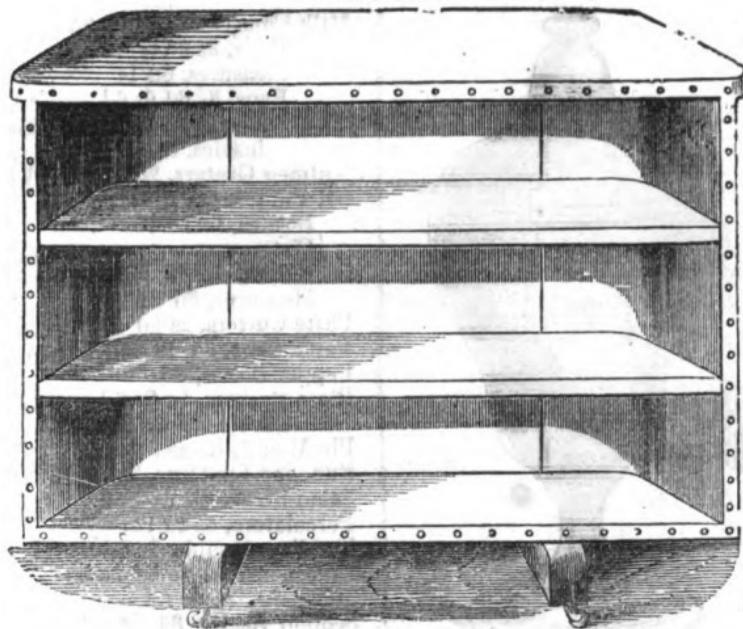


Cash Boxes, 4s 6d to 20s.  
 Cake Tins, 6d 1s 2s  
 Candle Boxes, 1s 1s 6d  
 Candlesticks, 9d 1s 9d 2s

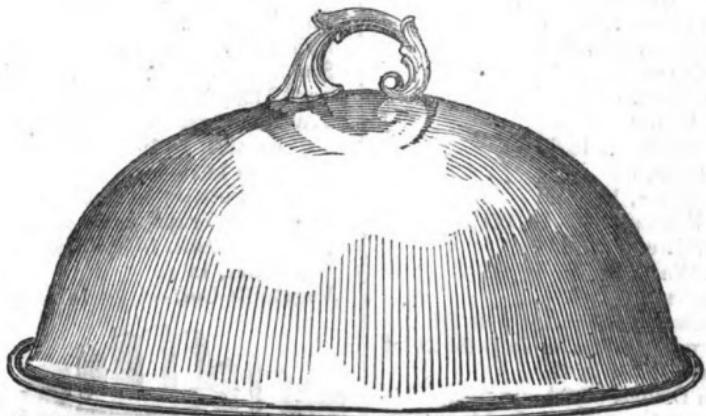
Carriage Warmers, 6s 6d to 15s  
 Cheese Toasters, 3s 6d 5s 6d 8s 6d  
 Chocolate Pots, 1s 6d 2s 6d 3s 6d  
 Churns, 18s 25s 33s  
 Cream Kettles  
 Skimmers, 6d to 1s 6d  
 Candle Moulds, 6s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Coffee Canisters, 1s 1s 6d 10s 6d  
 Receivers  
 Pots, 1s 6d 3s 6s 6d  
 Conic Warmers, 9d 1s 1s 6d  
 Cullenders, 1s 3d to 3s 6d  
 Deed Boxes, 8s to 35s  
 Deane's "Expedient" Stomach  
 Warmer, 2s 9d  
 Deane and Co's Registered Potato  
 Cooker, 5s 6d 6s 6d 7s 6d



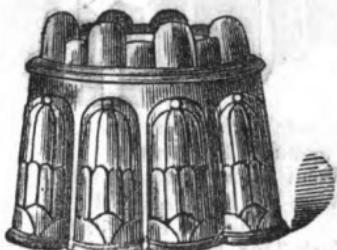
Etnas, 1s 3d to 3s 6d



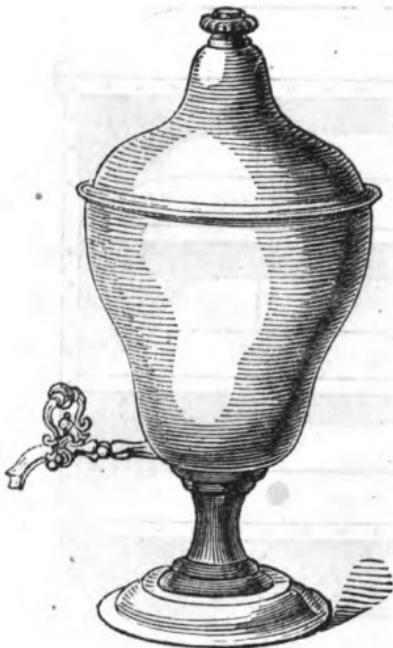
Meat Screens, from 3ft. to 4ft. 6in., 32s., 50s., 95s.



Block Tin Dish Cover. No. 318—Price £3 4s. Set of 7.

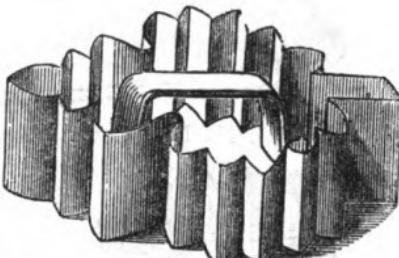


Jelly Moulds, 2s., 3s. 5d., 7s. 6d

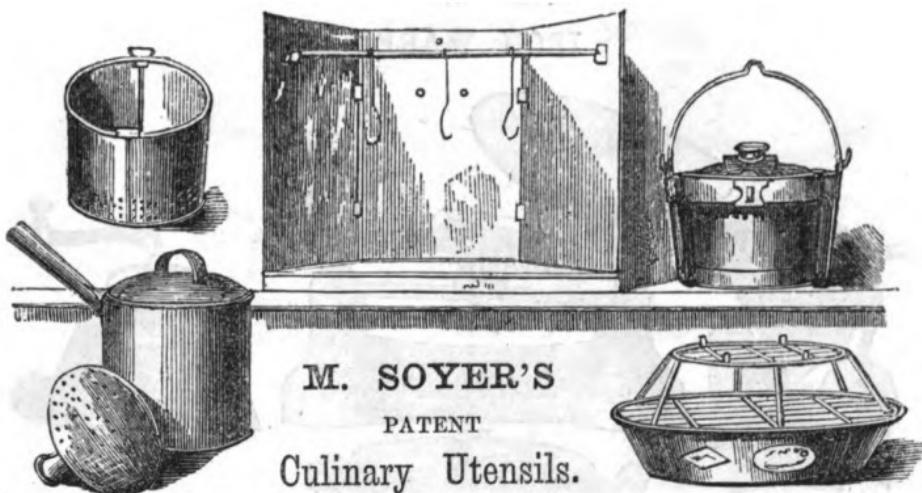


Coffee Urns, Loysell's  
 Dish Covers, 24s to 70s  
 Dripping Pans, 3s to 6s  
 Dutch Ovens, 2s 3d to 5s 6d  
 Dust Pans, 7d to 1s 6d  
 Egg Ladies, 4d 6d  
 Poachers, 1s 6d 2s  
 Slice, 7d  
 Fish Slices, 1s 1s 6d  
 Kettles, 5s 7s 6d 11s  
 Flour Dredgers, 9d 1s  
 Foot Warmers, 5s, 6s 6d  
 Funnels, 2d 4d 6d  
 French Roll Tins, 2s 6d 4s 6d  
 Gravy Strainers, 1s 2d 1s 9d 2s 6d  
 Ham Stands, 1s 2s  
 Hash Dishes, 5s 6d  
 Harvest Cans, 2s 4s 6s 6d  
 Hook Pots, 1s 4d 1s 9d 2s 6d  
 Horn Lanterns, 1s 6d 4s  
 Hot Closets, 105s to 210s  
 Hand Bowls, 1s 3d 1s 9d 2s 6d  
 Inhalers, 4s 6s 6d  
 Cups, 1s 2s 6d 3s 6d  
 Knife Trays, 1s 2s 6d 6s 6d  
 Baskets, 5s 8s 6d  
 Muffin Covers, 2s 5s 6d  
 Mackerel Saucerpans, 3s 9d 5s 6d  
 Nursery Concave Kettles, 2s 6d  
 5s 6d.

Milk Cans, 1s 2s 6d 6s 6d  
 Pails, 3s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Measures, 6d 1s  
 Pans, 3s 6d 6s 6d  
 Saucerpans, with Earthern  
 insides, 3s 6d 5s 6d  
 Nutmeg Graters, 2d 9d 1s 6d  
 Oil Pumps, 6s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Bottles, 6d to 10s 6d  
 Cisterns  
 Fillers, 6d 1s  
 Measures, 6d 2s 6d  
 Paste Cutters, 2s 6d 6s 6d  
 •Patty Pans, 6d 1s dozen  
 Pepper Boxes, 4d 6d  
 Plate Baskets, 5s 8s 6d  
 Covers, 2s 3s 6d  
 Pie Mould, Raised  
 Punched Lanterns, 2s 4s 6d  
 Salad Strainers, 2s 3s 6d  
 Percolators, 5s to 12s 6d  
 Pudding Moulds, 1s 9d 2s 6d  
 Saucerpans, 6d 2s 6d 5s 6d  
 Stewpans, 2s 4s 6d  
 Scollop Shells, 8d 5d 8d  
 Scoops, Flour, 6d, 1s, 1s 9d  
 Sugar and Tea  
 Shaving Pots, 6d, 1s  
 Spirit Measures, 6d 1s 2s 6d  
 Stomach Warmer, 2s 6d 3s 9d  
 Tart Tins, 6d 1s 1s 6d  
 Tea Canisters, 1s 1s 6d 10s 6d  
 Kettles, 1s 10d 2s 6d 5s 6d  
 Pots 1s to 6s  
 Treacle Pots, 1s 9d to 5s 6d  
 Trimming Trays, 5s 6d to 7s 6d  
 Turbot Kettles, 14s to 35s  
 Valenches, 1s 2s  
 Vegetable Cutters, 6d 1s 1s 6d



Vegetable Moulds, 3s 5s  
 Vegetable Pressers  
 Wash Hand Bowls, 1s 6d 2s  
 Wine Mullers, 1s 1s 6d 2s  
 Strainers, 1s 8d 3s 6d  
 York Tins, 6d 9d 1s



M. SOYER'S  
PATENT  
Culinary Utensils.

Soyer's Vegetable Drainer possesses two great qualities, inasmuch as it saves time, and supersedes the necessity of fishing the greens out of the saucepan; besides other advantages.

Prices: 2qts 3s 0d. 3qts 3s 9d.  
4qts 4s 3d. 6qts 5s 0d. 8qts  
5s 9d. 10qts 7s 6d.

Pressers 7d 8d 9d

See "Soyer's Shilling Cookery for the People."

Soyer's Baking Stewing Pan gives hardly any trouble; retains all the nutriment; cooks in one third less time than by the ordinary mode: and there is no part of any animal, however tough, that may not be cooked tender by it.

Prices: No 1, 6s. No 2, 7s. No  
3, 9s. Insides for do. 2s, 2s 4d.

Soyer's Improved Baking Dish—  
On the rim of the Dish is a moveable false grating of wire to the middle of which is fixed a trivet. The pudding is put at the bottom of the dish, then the grating, on which place the potatoes, and the meat on the trivet. By this means the surplus fat descends on the potatoes, making them delicate and crisp. This is applicable to any joint and the meat partakes of the flavour of a roast joint.

Prices: 12in 3s 3d. 14in 3s 9d.  
16in 4s 3d. 18in 5s 0d.

Ditto with partition 3s 6d. 4s 0d.  
4s 6d. 5s 3d.

Soyer's Portfolio Meat Screens possess all the properties of the Kitchen Meat Screen, in so small a compass as to be all but incredible, as it will take to pieces and fold up in the smallest conceivable space—Price 4s & 5s.

CULINARY UTENSILS.

Deane and Company are sole agents for the Patent Culinary Utensils of M. Soyer. Further particulars of these are forwarded on application post free.

## IRON WARE.



Box Irons, 2s to 3s 6d  
 Beef Forks, 1s 6d to 2s  
 Camp Ovens, 5s 6d to 12s 6d  
 Coffee Mills, 3s to 30s  
 Cinder Shovels, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Copper Hole Shovels, 1s to 2s  
 Cook's Knives, 1s to 4s  
 Cook Holds  
 Crimping Machines, 20s to 30s  
 Copying Presses, various  
 Digesters, 3s 6d, 6s 6d, 12s 6d  
 Dust Pans, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Dripping Pan Stands, 2s 6d, 3s 6d  
 Egg Irons, 1s to 2s  
 Frying Pans, 9d to 3s 6d  
 Fluting Irons, 1s 4d to 2s  
 Gridirons, 1s to 4s 6d  
 Goffering Machines, 25s to 38s  
 Italian Irons, 8d, 1s, 1s 6d  
 Iron Hangers, 1s to 2s  
 Girdles, 4s 6d., 6s 6d  
 Kitchen Footmen, 5s 6d, 4s 6d

Meat Stands, 4d, 6d  
 Milk Pans, 3s 6d to 7s 6d  
 Mincing Knives, 1s to 2s  
 Oval Boilers, 3s 9d to 14s  
 Omelet Pans, 9d to 2s  
 Preserving Pans, 5s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Potato Steamers, 4s 6d to 8s 6d  
 Pestle and Mortars, 1s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Puffing Irons, 1s 4d to 1s 9d  
 Sad Irons, 9d to 2s  
 Salamanders, 2s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Steak Tongs, 1s 3d to 2s 6d  
 Skewers, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Spoons, 6d to 1s  
 Spittoons, 9d to 1s 6d  
 Stewpans, 1s 10d, 3s 6d, 6s 6d  
 Saucepans, assorted, 8d to 5s 6d  
 Tea Kettles, 2s 6d to 9s 6d  
 Toasting Forks, 9d to 2s  
 Trivets, 1s to 3s 6d  
 Wash Hand Basins, 1s to 3s 6d  
 Weight and Scales, 20s to 88s

## ENAMELLED IRON GOODS.

Chamber Candlesticks



Cups and Saucers, from 1s. 6d. to 2s.



Dinner and Soup Plates. Sizes, from 6in. to 10in. Prices, from 6d. to 1s. 2d.



Drinking Cups



Enamelled Baking Dishes. Sizes, from 9in. to 16in. Prices, from 1s. 2d. to 3s.



Meat Dishes. Sizes, from 16in. to 18in. Prices, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.



Wine Mullers

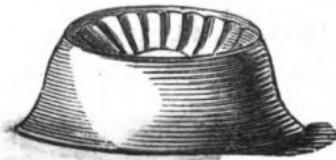


Milk Pails. Sizes, from 14in. to 24in. Prices, from 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.



Slop Pails and Covers, from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

Soup Basons. Sizes, from 4½in. to 7½in. Prices, from 8d. to 1s. 3d.



Soup Basins



Stewpans and Kettles



Wash Hand Basons. Sizes, from 10in. to 18in. Prices, from 2s. to 6s.

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## PAPIER MACHE GOODS.



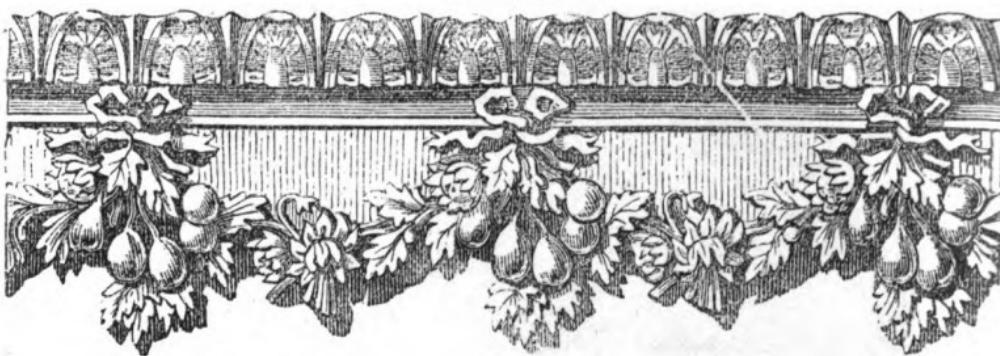
Papier Mache Tea Tray.

Bellows	Papier Trays, Gothic shape, set of three, 18s., 25s., 35s.
Bread Baskets, from 6s. 6d. to 20s.	Ditto, Oval shape, with gold borders, set of three, 42s., 50s., 63s., 84s., 126s.
Cake Baskets	Pickle Stands
Card Baskets	Portfolios
Card Boxes	Spill Cups
Cruet Stands	Tea Caddies, 18s., 25s., 30s., 50s.
Envelope Boxes	Tea Pot Stands
Glove Boxes, 8s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 16s. 6d.	Urn Stands
Hand Screens	Waiters
Inkstands, 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 25s.	Work Boxes, 20s., 30s., 42s., 60s.
Liqueur Stands	



Papier Mache Tea Caddy.

## CORNICES.



No. 1773—3s. 6d. per foot.

No. 1770—8s. per foot. No. 1772—4s. per foot.

The above prices include laths, pulley-rods, brackets, &c., complete.

CORNICES, English and French, in great variety, fitted with Laths Pulley-Rods, &c., complete. Cornice Poles, both Brass and Wood, fitted with Ends, Rings, Brackets, Bands, and Tassel Hooks. Great attention is paid to the selection of the best and choicest patterns, embracing every novelty of the present period.



Mangle D.]

n. 2

### DOMESTIC MANGLES.

#### ROLLER D.

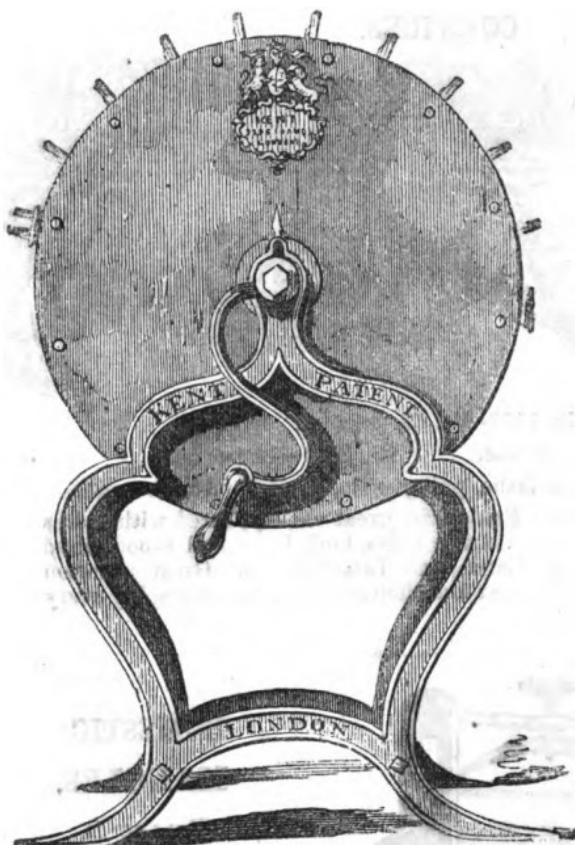
This Mangle has three rollers, 30 in. long and 4 in. diameter, on cast iron stand.

Price, £3 10 0]  
If with Mahogany Rollers, 8s. extra.

#### MANGLE C.

This is similar to Mangle D, but without stand.

Price, £2 12 6



## ROTARY KNIFE CLEANER.

### LIST OF PRICES.

No.	To clean.	£ s. d.
1..10	Knives	14 14 0
2.. 9	"	12 12 0
3.. 8	"	10 10 0
4.. 7	"	9 0 0
5.. 6	"	7 10 0
6.. 7	"	6 0 0
7.. 5	"	4 15 0
8.. 4	"	3 3 0

Prepared Emery in  
Canisters, 6d., 1s., 2s.,  
and 4s.

By this Machine a  
dozen Knives can be  
cleanly and brilliantly  
polished in an incred-  
ibly short space of time.  
It is adapted for fami-  
lies as well as for use  
in large establishments.

## DEANE'S FILTERERS.

### PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
1 Gallon....	0	8	6
2 " ....	0	11	0
3 " ....	0	14	0
4 " ....	0	17	0
6 " ....	1	1	0



Deane's Filterers, for Families, Hotels, and Ships' use.

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## STEEL PENS.

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### DEANE'S METALLIC PENS.

"DEANE'S STEEL PENS" have been famous for a quarter of a century. They are as carefully made as ever; possess all the approved features which have rendered them favourites with the public; and are greatly reduced in price.

Deane's "Two Hole Black Pen" has possessed a popularity for upwards of twenty-five years which has not been accorded to any other metallic pen.

Deane's Two-Hole Black Pen is unequalled for durability and easy action. It has been adopted by the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the City of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. The cheapness and popularity of this Pen have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of it, which are comparatively useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are, therefore, cautioned and requested not to purchase any as Deane's Genuine Two-Hole Black Pen unless through a respectable stationer, or direct from their warehouses.

Deane and Co.'s several varieties of Imperial Pens are admired for their durability and general aptitude.

Deane and Co.'s Magnum Bonum, London Bridge, and other Barre Pens, still retain their distinctive points of excellency.

---

### WINDLE'S METALLIC PENS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Deane and Co. are the sole Agents for H. C. Windle and Co.'s Patent and old-established Steel Pens. These Pens, made from a superior metallic compound, upon correct principles, are peculiarly favourable to ease and freedom of style, and are adapted to every description of writing, from a Large Text to an Italian Small Hand.

Besides the world-renowned *Ne Plus Ultra*, *Magnum Bonum*, *Perfectum*, *Imperial* and *Barrel* Pens, H. C. Windle and Co. have introduced a variety of Pens, for Shipping, Schools, &c. A Sample Box of Pens forwarded to any address, upon receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps.

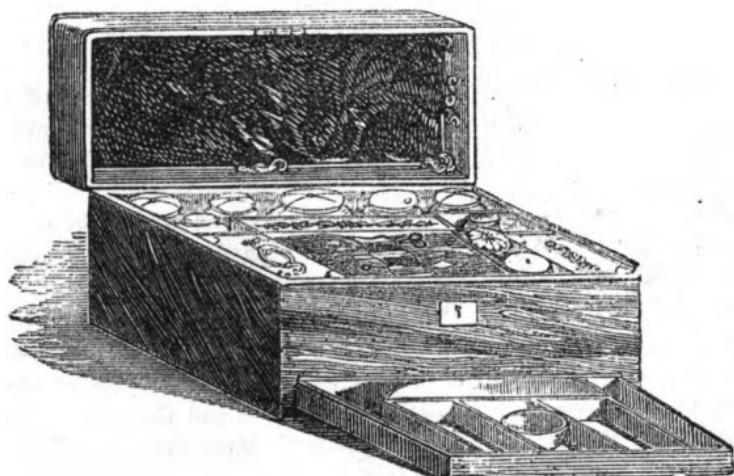
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### DEANE'S INK.

Deane's Stygian Ink, especially adapted for Steel Pens, 4d., 8d., and 1s. 6d. per Bottle.



DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.



Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases in Wood or Leather, for the Dressing Table or for Travelling.

Prices : Mahogany and Rosewood, 16s. to £6 6s.

“ Leather .. .. .. 6s. to £4 0s.

Ladies' Writing Desks in Plain Rosewood, Ebony and Coromandel Wood; or handsomely inlaid with Buhl Work and Coloured Pearl.

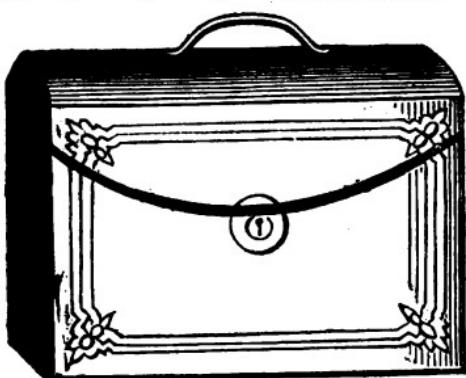
Price .. .. .. from 6s. to £4 10s.

Ladies' Leather Travelling Dressing Case, fitted complete.

Price .. .. .. .. from 25s.

Gentlemen's Leather Travelling Dressing Case, fitted complete.

Price .. .. .. .. 35s. and upwards.

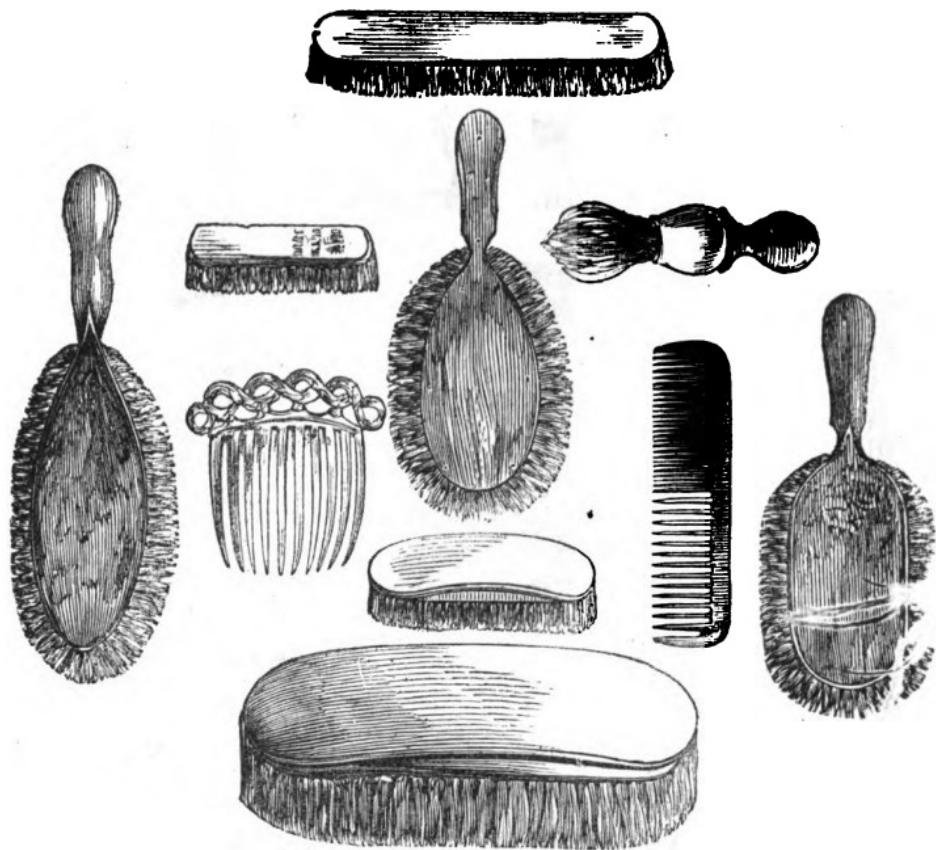


Travelling Writing Desks in Mock Russia, Real Russia, and Morocco.

Price, from 7s. 6d. to £4 10s.

A large assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes, Plain and Fancy Inlaid, fitted with silver bodkin, thimble, shield, scissors, stiletto, pearl reels, wax, winders, and emery with needles, &c.

## BRUSHES AND COMBS.



## BRUSHES.

Cloth Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d,  
3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s  
Cloth Brushes with Handles, 2s 6d,  
3s, 3s 6d  
Cloth Brushes with Handles and  
Splash Brush, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d  
Hat Brushes, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d  
Crumb Brushes, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d  
Curl Brushes, 1s  
Flesh Brushes, 1s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d  
Flesh Brushes with Handles, 2s 6d  
3s 6d, 4s 6d  
Marking Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d per doz  
Pocket, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, 1s  
Hair Brushes 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d,  
3s, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d  
Hair Brushes, with Tortoiseshell  
Backs, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s.

Hair Brushes with Tortoiseshell  
Inlaid, 12s, 15s  
Hair Brushes with Ivory Backs,  
5s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d  
Tooth Brushes, 2s 6d, 4s, 5s 6d,  
7s 6d per dozen  
Shaving Brushes, 4d, 6d, 1s  
Shaving Brushes, Badger's Hair,  
1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d  
Nail Brushes, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s,  
2s 6d  
Patent Nail Brushes, 1s 6d, 2s,  
2s 6d

## COMBS.

Tortoiseshell Dressing, Side, Back  
and Tail Combs  
India Rubber Dressing, Tail, and  
Back Combs

**OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Barometers in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, &c., from 20s. to £4 10s.

Aneroid Barometers for Travellers

Thermometers in Wood, Ivory, Copper, and Japanned cases

Compasses for Ships' Cabins.

Compasses for the Pocket, from 1s. Mathematical Instruments in Sets and Cases, from 2s. to £3 10s.

Microscopes, from 4s. 6d.

Opera Glasses, from 5s. each Parallel and Mathematical Scales Telescopes for the Tourist

Nautical Telescopes

Spectacles, Glass and Pebble, in Blued Steel, Gold, and Silver Frames

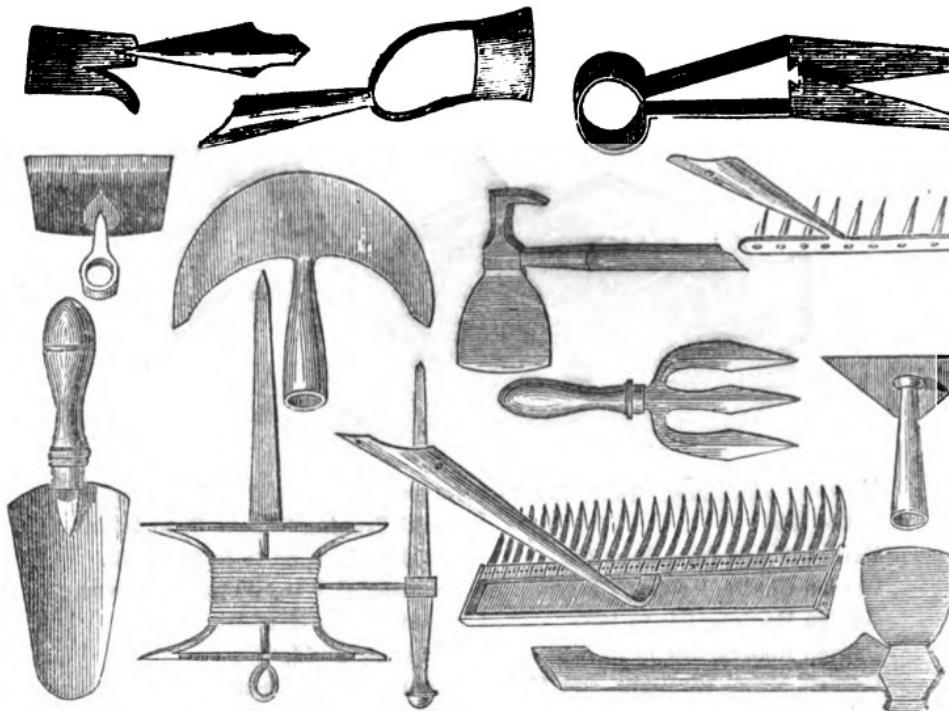
Double and Single Eye Glasses

Wire Preservers

Reading Glasses for the Aged Linen Provers

## MORTICULTURAL TOOLS, &c.

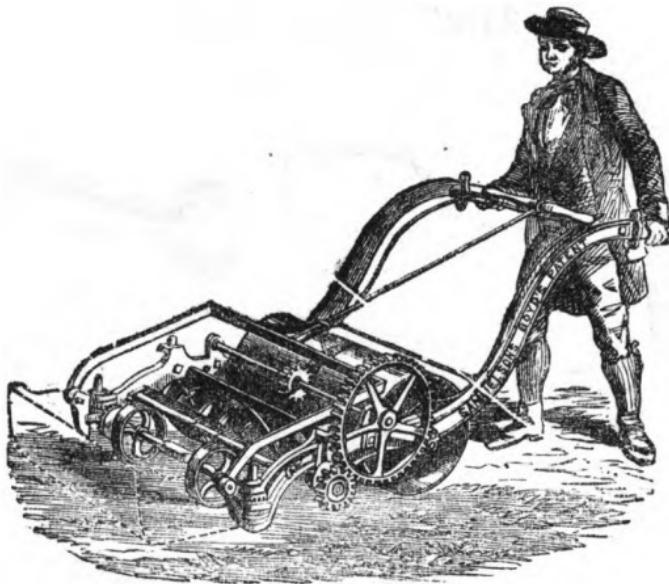
In this Department will be found every implement requisite for the practical or scientific Horticulturist, including all modern and approved inventions.



- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Averuncators, 20s.                     | Flower Scissors, 1s. 6d. to 2s.       |
| Axes, 2s. to 3s. 6d.                   | Flower Stands, 27s.                   |
| Bagging Hooks, 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 2s.  | Fruit Gatherers, 18s, 20s             |
| Bills, 2s. to 2s 6d                    | Fumigators, Brown's Patent, 9s. 6d,   |
| Botanical Boxes, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s | 10s. 6d., 15s. 0d. Epps' Sul-         |
| Cases of Pruning Instruments, 16s      | phurator, 21s.                        |
| Chaff Knives. 4s. 6d.                  | Galvanic Plant Protector, 1s.         |
| Dibbles, 8d., 1s.                      | Game Netting, for aviaries, summer    |
| Dock Spuds, 2s 6d, 3s 6d               | houses, or for training; an ex-       |
| Edge-Tool Grindstone, Deane's Im-      | cellent substitute for expensive      |
| proved, 20s.                           | wire-work. Per yard run, 18in.        |
| Edging Irons, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.. 3s.    | 6d., 24in. 8d., 30in. 10d., 36in. 1s. |
| Edging Shears, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.      | Garden Table, Iron                    |



### **Conservatory Pumps, 25s., 30s.**



Mowing Machines, from £5 to £14 14s  
 Garden Seats, Iron, from 35s  
 Garden Chairs, Iron, 4s 6d  
 Garden Engines, 55s to 138s  
 Garden Rollers, 34s 6d to 75s  
 Garden Rods, Wrought and Cast Iron, 7s 6d to 30s per set  
 Grape Gatherers, 9s  
 Grape Scissors, 1s 6d  
 Hand Glass Frames (unglazed), Square and Octagon  
 Hay Knives, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s 6d  
 Hoes of every pattern, 6d to 1s 2d  
 Milton Hatchets, 7s

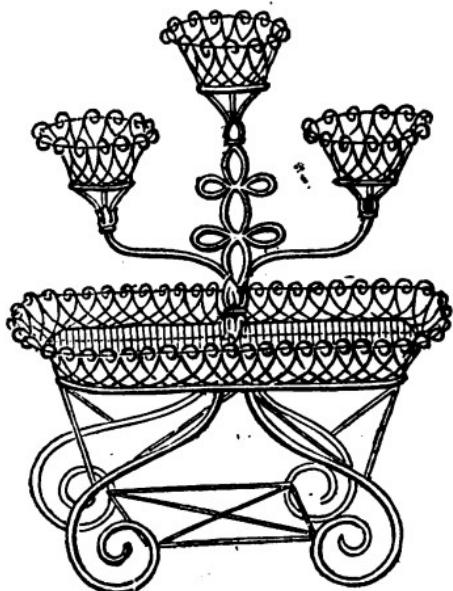
{ Improved Sliding Pruning Scissors and Pruning Shears, 3s to 4s 6d  
 Metallic Wire, 8d to 1s 4d per lb.  
 Ornamental Wire Work for Lawns and Flower Gardens  
 Pickaxes, 2s 6d, 3s  
 Pruning Bill, Deane's Improved, 4s 6d  
 Pruning Knives, various, 1s, 2s, 3s  
 Pruning Saws, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s  
 Rakes, in great variety  
 Scythes, complete, 5s 6d, 6s  
 Blades, 4s, 4s 6d  
 Scythe, Boyd's Patent Self-Adjusting, 10s 6d



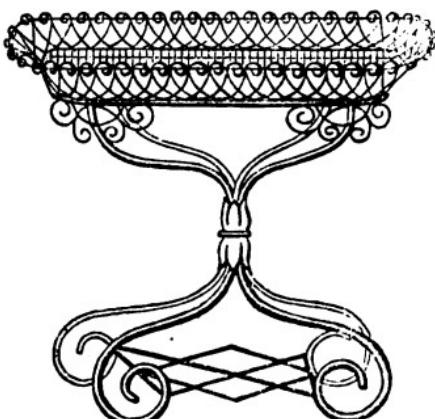
Green-house Syringes, 7s 6d to 18s  
 Scythe, Vulcan, 6s 6d  
 Scythe Stones  
 Spades and Shovels, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 3s  
 Spades, Orme's Patent, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s  
 Spuds, 6d, 9d, 1s

{ Steel Digging Forks, 3s 6d, to 5s  
 Wire Netting, from 4d per yard  
 Wheelbarrows, Iron and Wood  
 See "Deane and Co.'s Horticultural List," to be had free, on application.

## FLOWER STANDS AND BIRDCAGES.



No. 202—3 feet..... 30s.



No. 122—3 feet..... 14s.

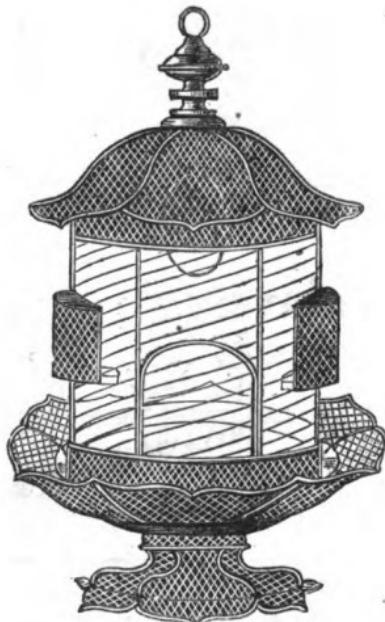
Ornamental Suspending Flower Baskets  
from 1s.

Twisted Wire Baskets, Galvanised or  
Painted.

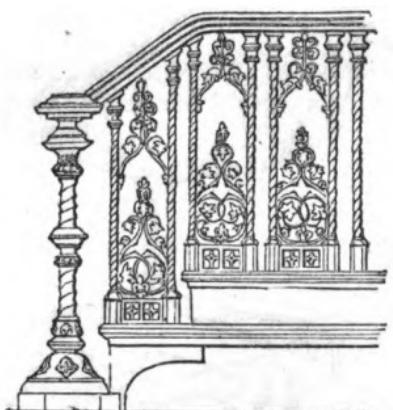
Basket Trainers for Flowers, &c., &c., &c.



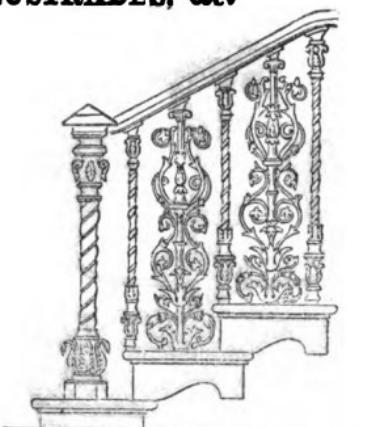
No. 33—10s.



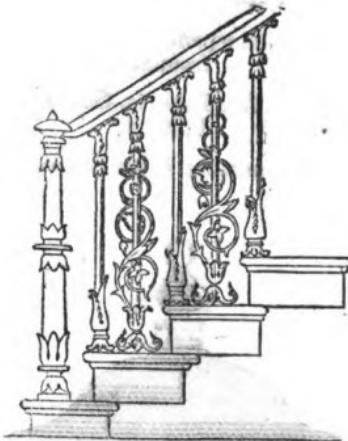
No. 32—27s.

**STAIRCASE BALUSTRADES, &c.**

No. 27.



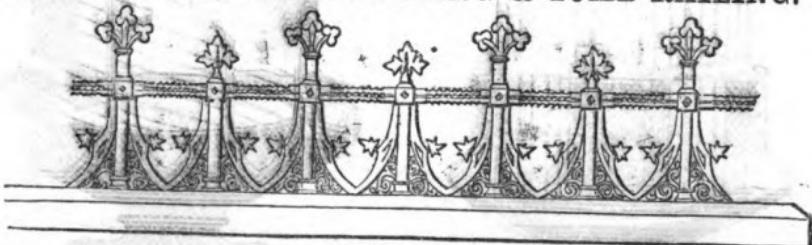
No. 28.



No. 29.



No. 30.

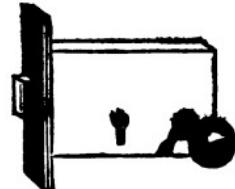
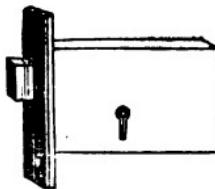
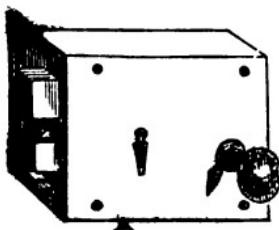
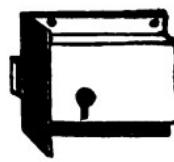
**ORNAMENTAL WALL FENCING & TOMB RAILING.**

No. 22.

Garden Hurdles, Iron Gates, Ornamental Palisading and Balconets,  
of various patterns and prices.

## IRONMONGERY.

This Department comprises Black, Cabinet, and Shipping Ironmongery; Tools of Superior shape and quality for Carpenters, Engineers, Coopers, Bricklayers, Masons, Slaters, and Curriers; Lancashire Tools of every Description; Lancashire Files, Horticultural Tools, &c., &c.



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**BOLTS**—Tower, Barrel, Flat Spring, Flush, &c., in Iron and Brass

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**HINGES**—All sorts in Iron and Brass

**LATCHES**—Thumb, Bow, Norfolk, Suffolk, Night, and French

Park Gate Locks

**NAILS**—Clout, Clasp, Rose, &c., in Copper, Iron, or Zinc, both Wrought and Cut, Cast, Lath, and Wall

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**Chaff Knives**, 4s 6d

Hay " 18in. to 30in.

Scythes, complete, 6s 6d

Sickles

Reaping and Bagging Hooks

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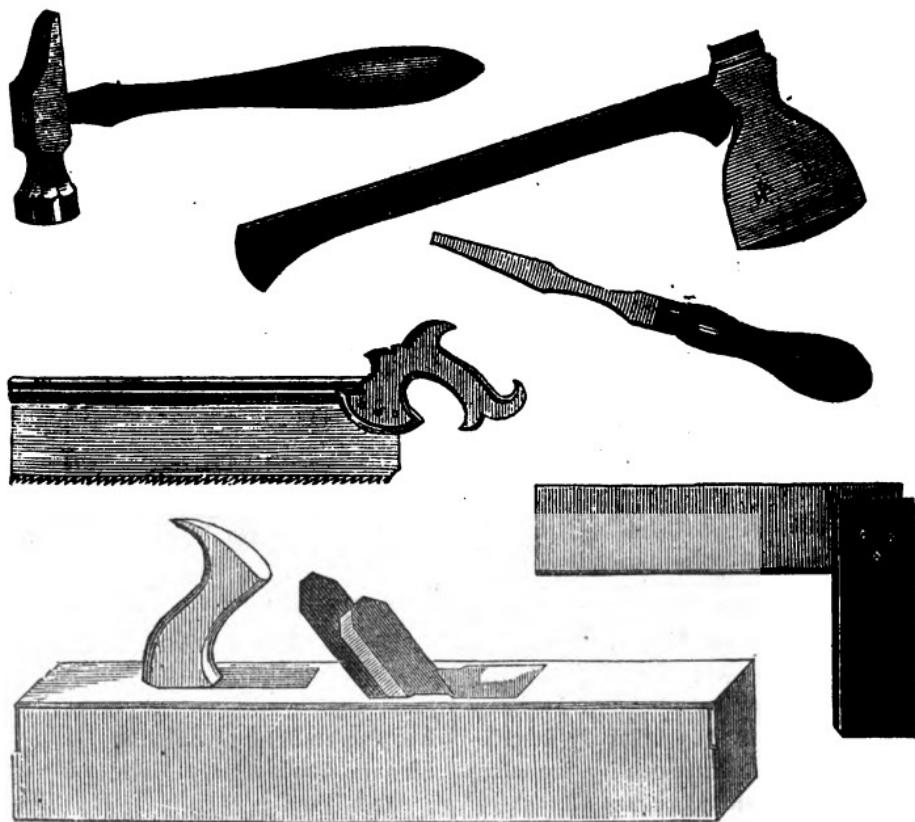
Salter's Balances—all sizes

**PLANTATION TOOLS** — Matchets,

Cane-bills, Hoes, &c., suitable for all markets

Vices, Anvils, Bolts, and Nuts, Coil and Tested Chain, Halter and Dog Chains, Steelyards, Vermin Traps, and every article in Black and Cabinet Ironmongery

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Bevils, Braces and Bits, Bradawls  
Bung Borers and Bench Screws  
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Millwrights', and Mortice  
Compasses and Drawing Knives  
Gouges, Firmer and Socket  
Gimlets  
Hatchets, various

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Shoebridge  
Mortise and Marking Guages  
Planes, various  
Plate Irons  
Pincers and Squares  
Saws — Hand, Circular, Tenon,  
Panel, Pit, Frame, X Cut, Wood  
Cutters  
Saw Sets, Pit and Hand  
Spoke Shaves  
Turnscrews

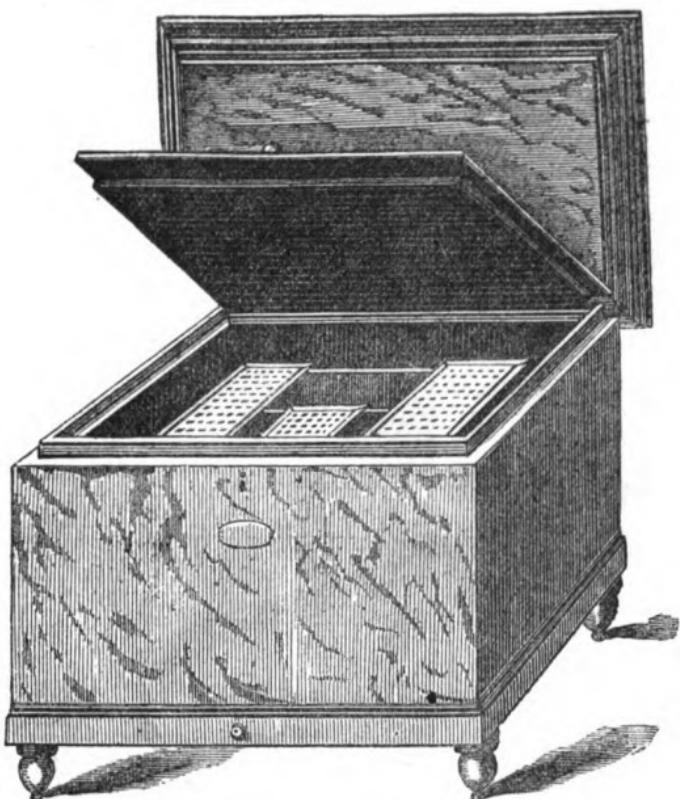
*Coopers' and Bricklayers' Tools of every description.*

TOOL CHESTS.

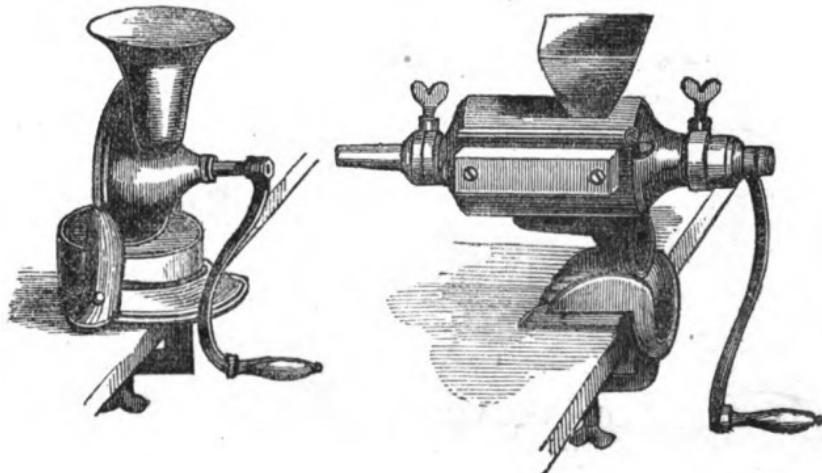
Deane and Co.'s Tool Chests for Boys, Youths, Carpenters, Joiners, Farmers, and Gentlemen, are fitted with locks and keys, and the Tools are of superior shape and quality. Each article is warranted.

Boy's Tool Chests, 7s to 17s 6d  
Youths' ditto, 22s 6d to 35s 6d  
Farmers' ditto, 60s

Gentlemen's Tool Chests, 45s 6d  
to £10 16s  
Emigrants' do, £7 14s to £15 7s 6d

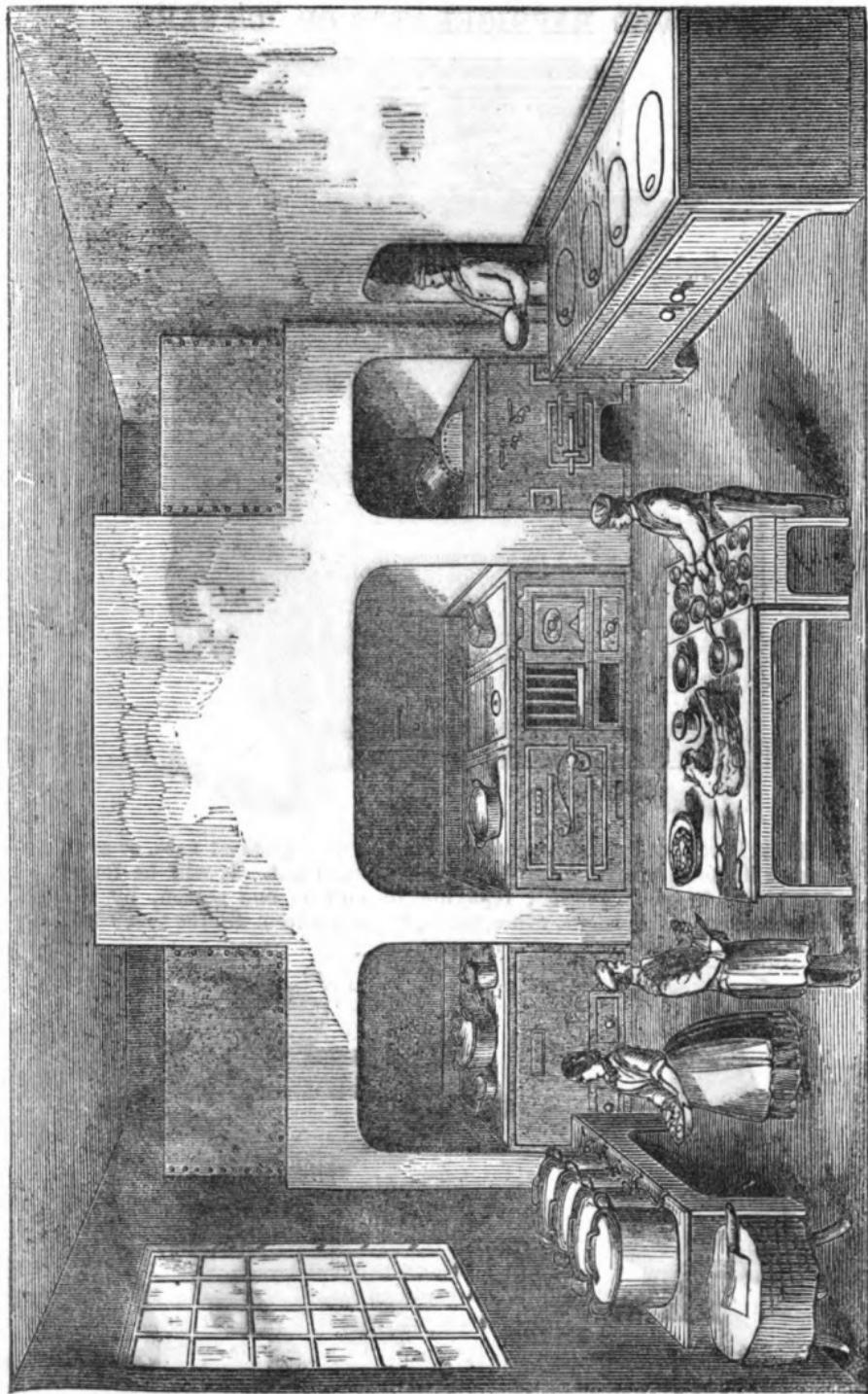
**IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR OR ICE SAFE.**

This Portable Safe is manufactured with the greatest care, so as to ensure its being perfectly air-tight and water-tight. It will be found invaluable in every family; repaying its cost in one season, by the preservation of provisions, wines, fruits, &c. Price from £4 10s to £9 10s.



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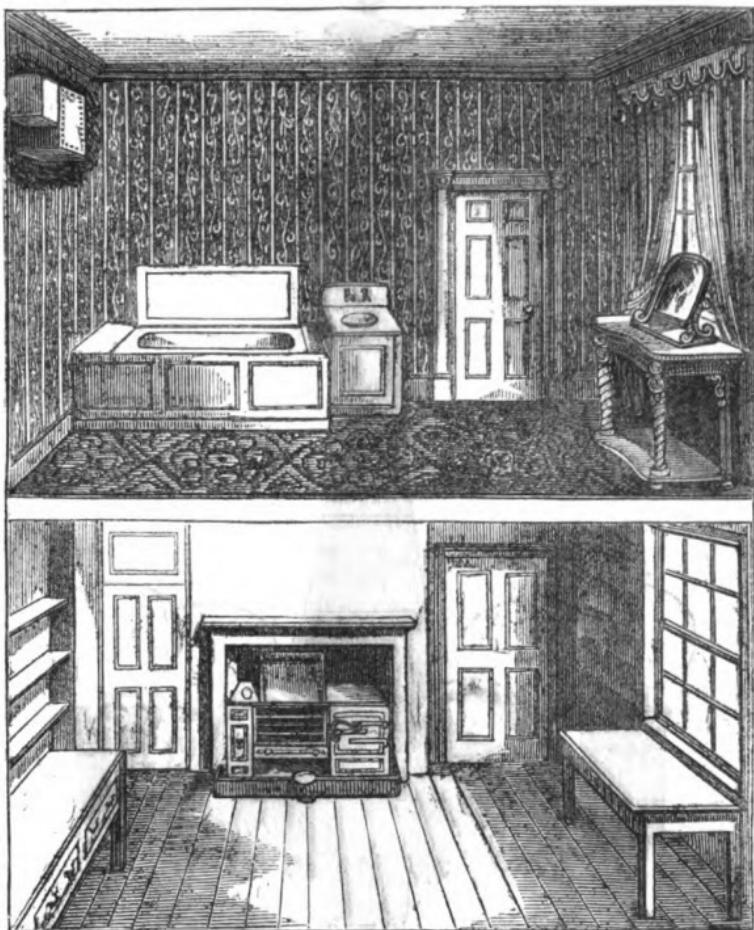


COMPLETE KITCHEN APPARATUS—Adapted for Mansions, Club-Houses, Hotels, &c.

**DEANE & CO.'S FACTORY,**

161, LONG LANE, BERMONDSEY, S. E.,

For the manufacture of Cooking Apparatus, Hot-Plates, Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Closets, Cutting Dishes, and all necessary requirements of the Culinary art.



[Plan of Bath as fitted to Kitchen Range.]

Hot-water and Steam Boilers made and fixed for heating buildings and various other purposes.

Iron Railing, Balcony, and Palisading work. Conservatory, Greenhouse, and Ornamental Garden work.

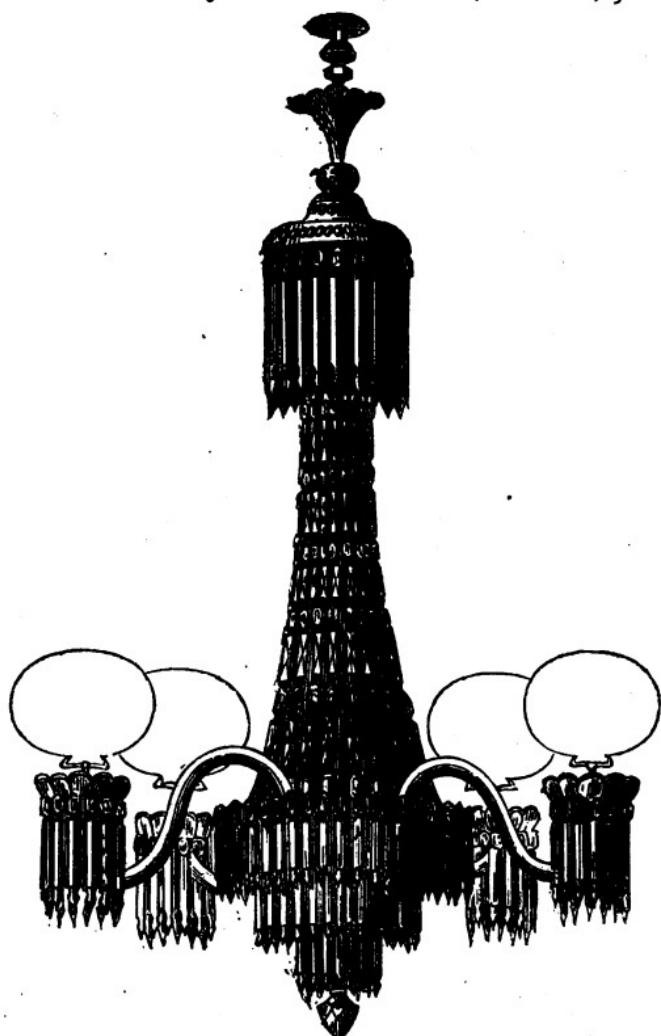
Buildings ventilated and Smoky Chimneys cured.

General Smith's work. Hot-water, Steam, and Bath Fitting.

*Experienced workmen constantly employed upon general repairs required by our numerous customers.*

PLANS PREPARED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

DEANE AND COMPANY,  
**GENERAL GAS FITTERS & BRASS FOUNDER'S,**  
*Manufacturers of Gas Brackets, Meters, Gaseliers, &c.*

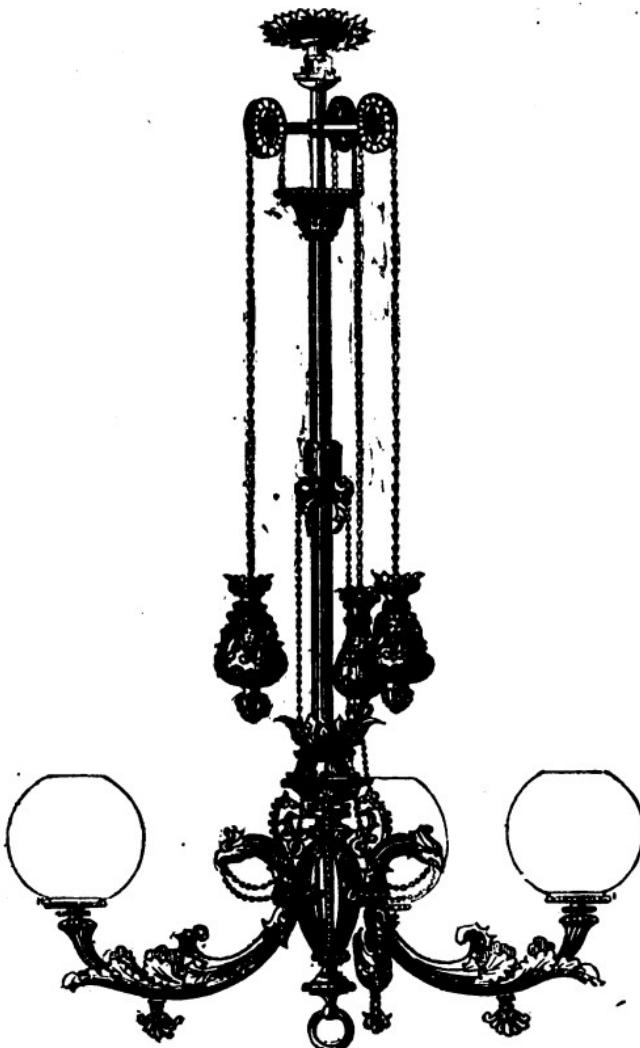


Glass Chandeliers—From 68s. to 340s.

Gas Chandeliers—Single-light, 19s.; 2-light, 40s.; 3-light, 50s.  
 Globes charged extra.

Burners of every description  
 Copper Bell Consumers  
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 Gaseliers, in Ormolu, Glass, or  
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Glass Consumers, Bell-shaped  
 Glass Lustres and Reflectors  
 Hall Lamps  
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 Pendants, various



Three-light Gas Chandelier, from 50s. to 300s.

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Brackets of all descriptions. Fittings for every description of House or Public Institution.

Gas Cooking Stoves for every purpose that the ordinary Stoves can be adapted to, at prices from 20s. upwards.

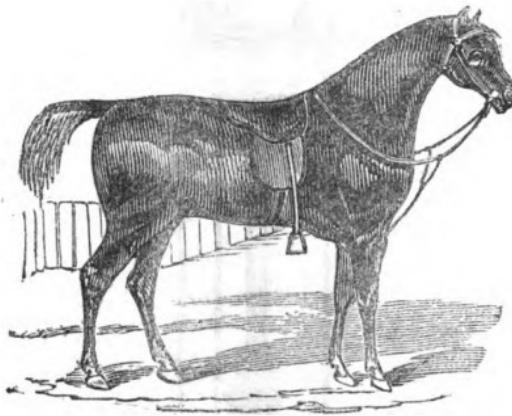
Bell-Hanging, with all the latest improvements in Fittings.

Pewterer's Fittings for Hotels, Taverns, &c.

Estimates given for fitting Churches, Chapels, Hotels, Family Residences, and Public Institutions.

**SADDLERY AND HARNESS,**

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- Bass Brooms, 2s to 2s 2d  
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 " Stumps, 1s 3d to 7s  
 " Leg Guards, 8s 6d to 11s  
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**Flour Bin, 2 bushel, 21s; 5 bushel, 36s**  
**Trunks of every variety in Wood, Canvas, and Solid Leather**

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**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**


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**DEANE AND COMPANY,**

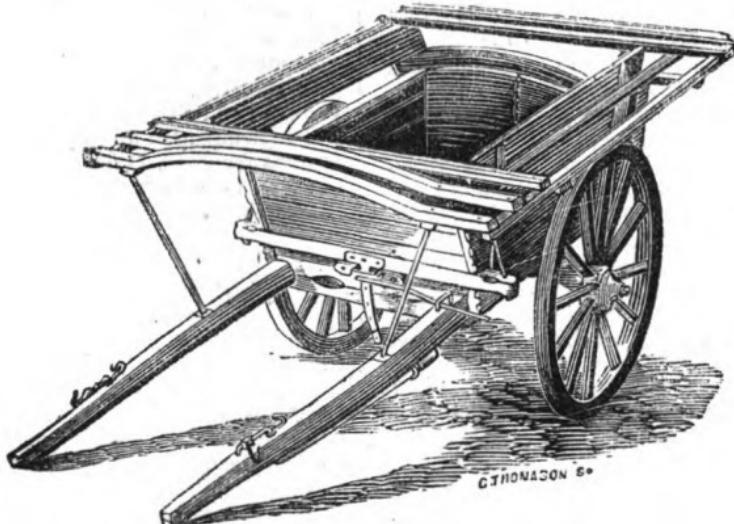
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**GOODS SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.**

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**CARTS, WAGGONS, &c.,**

For Agricultural use at Home and in the Colonies.



Light Pony Cart, to carry 20 cwt., tire 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$	.. £10 10 0
Very Light Cart, to carry 20 cwt., tire 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$	.. 11 0 0
Light One-Horse Cart, to carry 25 cwt., tire 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$	12 0 0
Strong One-Horse Cart, to carry 30 cwt., tire 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 0
Two-Horse Cart, to carry 40 cwt., tire 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$	18 10 0
Three-Horse Cart, to carry 60 cwt., tire 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$	22 10 0

---

Howard's, Ransome's and other Ploughs, for Home use and for Exportation. Suitable for light as well as strong land.

Moulding Ploughs, for edging, or drilling, or making water furrows. Prices, without wheels, from £2 10s.

Coleman's Drag Harrows. Used for breaking up, cleaning, and paring land. Prices from £6 10s.

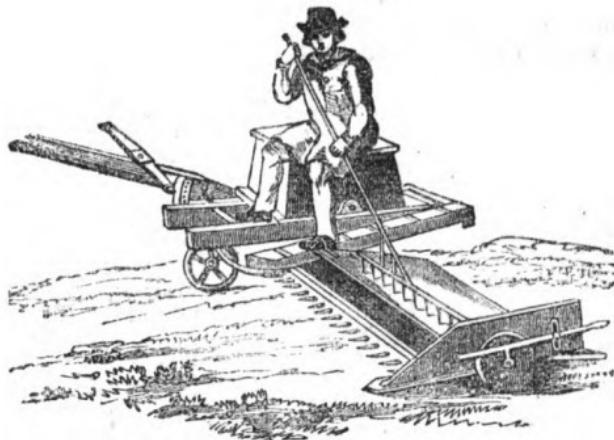
Chaff Cutters with all the Patented Improvements. Prices from 50s.

Chaff Engines for steam or hand power, including the varieties manufactured by the eminent firm of Richmond and Chandler. From 90s.

Corn Crushers for Beans, Oats, &c. Prices from £3 10s.

~~~~~

**GEORGE THOMASON,**  
**Sole Patentee of the**  
**DRAY-HUSSEY CHAMPION REAPER.**



The Royal Agricultural Society of England awarded to Dray's Champion Reaper in 1856 a Prize of £15, and reported it to be, "for Reaping only, decidedly the best Machine." They also awarded it the First Prize in 1854.

The Result of the Trials was given as follows:

|                                    | A. | R. | P. | HR.  | MIN. |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|------|------|
| Wm. Dray and Co.'s Reaper cut .... | 1  | 2  | 27 | in 1 | 40   |
| Crosskill's Reaper cut.....        | 1  | 2  | 23 | in 2 | 5    |
| Burgess and Key's Reaper cut ..... | 1  | 1  | 16 | in 1 | 50   |

"As a Reaper, the Judges consider Dray and Co.'s *the best machine*, and that it can be economically used is evident from the Boxted trials, In one hour and forty minutes it cut *extremely clean and well* one acre two roods and twenty-seven perches of a *strong wheat crop*, and with two men with the Machine and six men to tie, the whole crop was set up in *three minutes* after the corn was cut. This will give in all eight hands, at a cost of say £1 17s. per day, and at the rate above given, the quantity cut in ten hours would be 11 acres 3 roods 9 perches! This is *far superior* to any result from manual labour."

|                                |     |   |   |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Price .....                    | £25 | 0 | 0 |
| New Dividing Iron, extra ..... | 1   | 1 | 0 |

*Thirty Prizes have been awarded to this Reaper. It is the cheapest, simplest, strongest, and best.*

---

**SPECIALLY LICENSED AGENTS—DEANE & CO.**

## EXPORT WAREHOUSES,

3, ARTHUR STREET WEST.

The Export Warehouses are on the right hand side, turning from King William Street.

The following is a List of Articles which Deane and Co. more especially keep in the Wholesale Shipping and Country Department of their business:

|                                  |           |                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brushes, Comb                    |           | Knives, Butter                                                                    |
| Hair                             |           | Cheese                                                                            |
| House, of every kind             |           | Chipping                                                                          |
| Nail                             |           | Desk                                                                              |
| Paint                            |           | Farriers'                                                                         |
| Tooth                            |           | Gilders                                                                           |
| Boxes, Snuff and Tobacco, Brass  | Japan     | Hacking                                                                           |
|                                  | Metal     | Mincing                                                                           |
|                                  | Steel     | Oyster                                                                            |
| Buckles, Clog                    |           | Pallet                                                                            |
| Hat                              |           | Pen                                                                               |
| Candlesticks, Brass              | Iron      | Pocket                                                                            |
|                                  | Japanned  | Pruning                                                                           |
|                                  | Metal     | Putty                                                                             |
| Cigar Cases, various             |           | Shoe                                                                              |
| Tubes and Pipes                  |           | Stone                                                                             |
| Combs, in Horn, Ivory, and Shell | Braid     | Metal Mustards                                                                    |
|                                  | Dressing  | Peppers                                                                           |
|                                  | Mane      | Salts                                                                             |
|                                  | Side      | Tea Pots                                                                          |
|                                  | Tail      | Needles, Mattress                                                                 |
|                                  | Trimming  | Packing                                                                           |
| Corkscrews, Patent               | Pocket    | Sewing                                                                            |
|                                  | Sideboard | Sail                                                                              |
|                                  | Tavern    | Yarn                                                                              |
| Japanned Goods                   |           | Razors, every quality, with Horn,<br>Bone, and Ivory Handles                      |
| Knives, Asparagus                | Bacon     | Razor Hones, Strrops, and Cases                                                   |
|                                  | Butchers' | Scissors, Shears, &c.                                                             |
|                                  |           | Spoons, various                                                                   |
|                                  |           | Table Cutlery of every description,<br>with Bone, Horn, and Ivory<br>Handles, &c. |

### A FURNISHING LIST FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS FURNISHING.

### DEANE AND COMPANY

Have arranged a complete Priced List of Articles requisite in fitting up  
a Family Residence,

Embracing all the various Departments of their Establishment, and calculated  
greatly to facilitate Purchasers in the selection of Goods.

This LIST Deane and Co. will forward to any address, *post free*.

# **ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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Established nearly 100 Years.

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## **CABINET FURNITURE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.**

In every Variety, Quality, and Price.

**WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.**

**A. & R. WILCOXON,**  
MONUMENT YARD, LONDON.

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Established nearly 100 Years.

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## **PAPER HANGINGS, GILT MOULDINGS, AND DECORATOR'S VARNISHES, WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.**

**A. & R. WILCOXON,**  
MONUMENT YARD, LONDON.

N.B.—Extensive Show Rooms. A large Stock always on view, and Orders to any extent executed at a few days notice.

**STOREY & SON;**  
**Engraved & Cut Table Glass,**  
**PORCELAIN & EARTHENWARE,**

**Manufacturers,**

**19, KING WILLIAM STREET,**

**AND**

**55, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.**



This Establishment, long known for its large and well-selected Stock of Useful and Ornamental Articles, offers great advantages to those about to Furnish ; also for the Selection of

**BRIDAL & BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.**

Every Article or Service is marked in Plain Figures, and the Services can be altered to suit the convenience of the purchaser.



**COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, & MONAGRAMS IMPRESSED,**

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**Export Orders executed with punctuality  
and dispatch.**

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*Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free by Post.*

# THOMAS BRYER & CO.,

(*Late Flint's—Established 1750.*)

No. 44, KING WILLIAM STREET,  
AND 6, ARTHUR STREET, LONDON BRIDGE,

**I**NVITE public attention to their extensive and well-assorted Stock of LINEN DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Ribbons, Lace, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY.

### **LINEN STOCK**

Consists of a general assortment of the best fabrics in Irish Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, Damask Table Linens, Towelling, Glass Cloths, &c.

### **CALICOS**

Of every description, Longcloths, Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Flannels, &c. All the sizes in McClintock's Toraliums, or Bed Improvers.

### **SILKS.**

Damasks, Brocades, Moire Antiques, Fancy Checked and Striped, Glacies, Satins, Satinets, Velvets, &c.

### **DRESSES.**

A large assortment in Woven and Plain Material, of superior fabric, including Embroidered Fancy Robes, Bareges, Cashmeres, Delaine, Plain and Printed, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Cobourgs, &c.

### **SHAWLS.**

A choice assortment of the newest designs in rich Cashmere, Wool, Barege, &c., of British and Foreign Manufacture.

### **MANTLES**

Of the Newest Shapes in every material; Furs, &c.

### **BIBBONS,**

Fancy, Handkerchiefs, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

### **HABERDASHERY.**

This branch of the business, for which this Establishment has been so long celebrated, is still carried on, both Wholesale and Retail, with the same spirit, and under the same system of small profits and quick returns.

The long standing and character of the House is a sufficient guarantee for the sterling quality of each article sold, at the smallest possible profit, one undeviating price, and with an equal degree of attention to every customer.

**E. FISHER,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**Account Book Manufacturer,  
STATIONER,**

**ENCRAVER & PRINTER,**

No. 50,

**LOMBARD STREET.**



**COPYING PRESSES,  
MANIFOLD WRITERS,**

**FIREPROOF IRON SAFES.**

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**ACCOUNT BOOKS**

**RULED AND BOUND TO ANY PATTERN, ON THE  
SHORTEST NOTICE.**

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*Orders for Exportation Executed with Dispatch, and  
carefully packed.*



Prize Medal Awarded,

1862.

**THAMES CUT GLASS WORKS.****JAMES GREEN,****35 & 36, UPPER THAMES STREET,  
LONDON,***(Two Minutes South of St. Paul's Cathedral.)*

AND

**INDUSTRIAL COURT, CRYSTAL PALACE****Manufacturer of Cut and Engraved  
Table Glass,****CHINA AND EARTHENWARE  
WAREHOUSEMAN,**

AND

**GLASS CHANDELIER MANUFACTURER.****WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.**

The Public is supplied at Prices considerably lower than those ruling in the Retail Shops, and from a

**Stock the most extensive in the Kingdom.**

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, IRONMONGERS, LAMP  
WAREHOUSES, GAS FITTERS, &c., &c.

NEW IMPROVED

**PETROLENE, KEROSENE & PARAFFIN LAMPS**

To burn every description of Mineral Oil, free from smell or smoke.

**J. DEFRIES & SONS**

BEG to inform Merchants and the Trade, that on account of the great demand for their improved PATENT SPRING BURNER, they are induced to prepare an immense assortment in every variety, both as regards BURNERS and STANDS. Their NEW PATENT EARTHENWARE and Glass Pedestals and Reservoirs are Elegant Novelties, also their Registered Figure Iron Stands. A visit to their extensive Show Rooms is solicited; where may be seen an extensive assortment of Japanned Paraffin Lamps of newest designs. The New Registered Zephyr Night Lamp, complete with Chimney, 8s. 6d. per dozen nett, in three colours. Patent shadowless Railway and Ship Lamps also on view. Globes, Chimneys, Cottons, manufactured expressly for the Improved Lamps. A large assortment and Newest Patterns of Moderator and every description of Lamps for the Indian Markets.

Books and Designs of Petrolene Lamps, with Price List and Discount, forwarded post free upon receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY.

**J. DEFRIES AND SONS,**  
**Manufacturers of Crystal, Bronzed, and**  
**Ormolu Chandeliers,**

Candelabra, Lustres, Brackets, and Gas Fittings of every description, HAVE on Show for this season, several New Registered PATTERNS of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, in the Venetian and Grecian Design.

Estimates and Designs for Lighting and Ventilating Theatres, Concert Halls, and other public buildings, can be had by applying at the Manufactory and Show Rooma, 147, Houndsditch, N.E.

Show Rooms for Earthenware, China & Table Glass

**J. DEFRIES AND SONS**

BEG to inform their Friends, Merchants, and the Trade, that they have on view the largest assortment of DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILETTE WARE of the newest and most beautiful PATTERNS, also TABLE GLASS, both cut and pressed, of the best quality and newest designs, at their Wholesale Show Rooms, 1, 2, 8, 6, and 111, Gravel Lane, and 147, Houndsditch, City, N.E.

Export and other orders promptly executed.

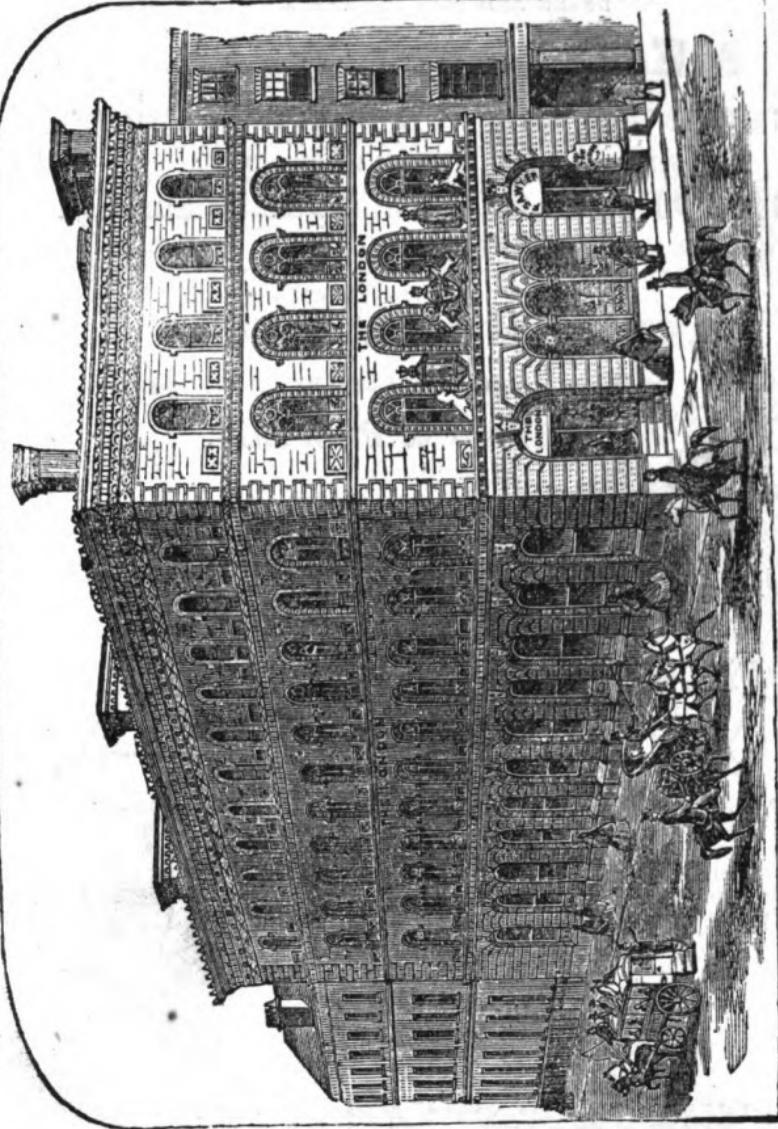
Crests or Initials on Earthenware free of charge.

Principal Depot and Show Rooms:

**147, HOUNDSITCH, LONDON, N.E.**

BRANCH SHOW ROOMS:—*Liverpool Branch*—Jackson Chambers, South Castle Street; *Paris Branch*—7, Ter cour des Petites Ecuries; *Birmingham Branch*—81, Summer Row.

WORKS—LONDON and BIRMINGHAM.



# THE LONDON.

The attention of Clergy-men, Officers, and Professional Gentlemen, is especially drawn to the great advantage offered by these elegant and spacious saloons, which fulfil all the requirements of a West-end Club of the most aristocratic and exclusive character.

## SAWYER,

191, FLEET STREET.

Open on Sundays from Four till Nine.

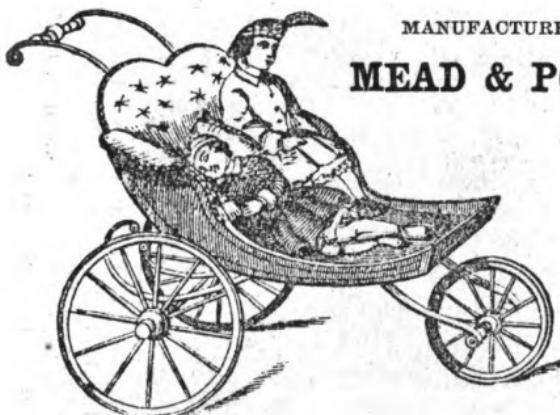
**SAWYER'S FAMOUS LONDON DINNER.**, consisting of Two Soups, Two Fish, Two Entrees, Joints, Two Sweets, Vegetable, Bread, Cheese, and Salad, at a fixed charge, is served from Two till Eight, in the spacious Saloon.—In the Coffee Room, Dinners from the Joint, with Vegetables, Cheese, and Salad, and Soup, Fish, Entrees, &c., à la carte, are served from One to Nine o'clock.—Ladies' Private Rooms and Dining Saloons. Spacious and well-ventilated Wine, Coffee, and Smoking Saloon. An extensive and carefully selected stock of French, Rhenish, Moselle, and other Wines, imported expressly for the London Dinner.

**MEAD & POWELL,**  
**Foreign & English Toy Dealers,**  
 FROM 6, 7 & 9, RAILWAY ARCADE,  
**73, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.**  
(OLD MANSION-HOUSE.)

By Royal Letters Patent.  
**REPOSE PERAMBULATOR,**

MANUFACTURED BY

**MEAD & POWELL.**



In the PATENT REPOSE PERAMBULATOR, by a very simple and instantaneous contrivance, the seat of the carriage becomes transformed into a Reclining Couch, and the double Perambulator is so contrived that either child can enjoy its slumbers in a reclining position without disturbing the sitting position of the other.



**THE NURSERY YACHT,**  
 25s. 30s. 42s. 50s.

Patentees of the  
**BABY JUMPER,**  
 10s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 21s.

Improved Rocking  
 Horses,  
 Bagatelle Boards,  
 Games, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues  
 on application.



# WHITE, FAIRCHILD & CO.'S Patent Concentrated Coffees,

As supplied to the West-End Club Houses, Hotels, and Refreshment Departments of the International Exhibition, 1862,

*Are known throughout the Three Kingdoms as the best and the cheapest preparations ever submitted to public test.*

The Coffee is hand-picked. Every doubtful Berry is removed. It is the "*ne plus ultra*" of Coffee, and can only be compared to itself.

These Coffees have been nearly 20 years the established favourites of the public. Every succeeding season has largely added to their sale. Sufficient might be said by recording the fact that 650 tons weight of this Coffee were sold in the past twelve months.

• THESE COFFEES ARE OF FOUR KINDS:

|                                                 |         |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| The Patent Concentrated Jamaica Coffee - - -    | 1s. 4d. |
| The Patent Concentrated Costa Rica Coffee - - - | 1s. 6d. |
| The Patent Concentrated Turkey Coffee - - -     | 1s. 8d. |
| The Patent Concentrated Mountain Coffee - - -   | 2s. 0d. |

*In Two-pound, One-pound, Half-pound, and Quarter-pound Canisters,  
(Canisters included.)*

The late celebrated Mons. Soyer, in his "Shilling Cookery for the People," remarks as follows:—

"In the way of Coffee, nothing can be more pure than what I bought the other day at the Warehouses of Messrs. White, Fairchild, and Co. They recommended me to some canister Coffee, patented and prepared only by them. On opening the Canister the aroma was very refreshing. On asking how it was roasted, (rather a bold question on my part, I admit,) he civilly asked me to follow him to the back of the premises, where some very extensive rooms are fitted up for the purpose of roasting; he then put some Coffee berries into a cylinder six feet in length and sixty inches in circumference; then put them into a furnace which roasted the berries in a most scientific manner, being turned during the while by the aid of steam power. When sufficiently roasted, the Coffee was, while hot, put in a steam mill and ground, being forced from the mill into the Canisters and sealed as soon as possible."

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners, Stationers, &c., in every Town in the Kingdom.

**WHITE, FAIRCHILD, & COMPANY,**  
**STEAM MILLS,**  
107, 108, 109, & 110, BOROUGH, LONDON, S. E.  
*Licensors for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales,  
the Channel Islands, and the Colonies,*

# SHEPPARD'S CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON & HAM WAREHOUSE, 88, HIGH STREET, BOROUGH.

This Establishment, long known for its first-class goods and its large and well selected stock, offers great advantages to Families, Hotel Keepers, and large Consumers.

## STILTON CHEESE IN FINE CONDITION.

YORK, BATH, AND OTHER HAMS FROM THE BEST CURERS.

## MILD BREAKFAST BACON.

Aylesbury and Dorset Butter per Rail Every Day.

The proprietor adheres to the system he has long established, viz., by delivering Best Goods over all parts of London and its suburbs at the "Lowest Town Prices."

## DAYS OF DELIVERY AS UNDER.

ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH DAILY.

| Monday & Thursday,                         | Tuesday & Friday,   | Wednesday & Saturday    |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| East Dulwich                               | Walworth            | Newington               |
| Forest Hill                                | Camberwell          | Kennington              |
| Perry Hill                                 | Camberwell Grove    | North Brixton           |
| Brockley                                   | Goose Green         | Camberwell New Rd.      |
| Upper Lewisham Road                        | Peckham             | Champion Hill           |
| Lee                                        | Nunhead             | Denmark Hill            |
| Lewisham                                   | New Cross           | Brixton Hill            |
| New Cross                                  | Old Kent Road       | Tulse Hill              |
| Westminster                                | Dulwich             | Streatham               |
| <b>PIMLICO</b>                             | Upper Sydenham      | Herne Hill              |
| Knightsbridge                              | Sydenham Hill       | Dulwich                 |
| Hyde Park                                  | Deptford            | Upper Norwood           |
| Bayswater this side of Edgware Road [gate] | Lower Lewisham Road | Lower and South Norwood |
| St. John's Wood                            | Greenwich           | Penge                   |
| Regent's Park                              | Granville Park      | Forest Hill             |
| Oxford Street                              | Blackheath          | Lower Sydenham          |
| Regent Street                              | Blackheath Park     | Anerley                 |
| Piccadilly                                 | Charlton            | South Lambeth           |
| Haymarket                                  | Finsbury            | Stockwell               |
| Strand                                     | City Road           | Clapham                 |
| Haverstock Hill                            | Islington           | Lavender Hill           |
| New Kent Road                              | Hornsey Rise        | Wandsworth Road         |
| Walworth                                   | Holloway            | Balham                  |
| Ditto Common                               | Highbury            | Beckenham               |
| Old Kent Road                              | Kentish Town        |                         |
| Rotherhithe                                | Camden Town         |                         |
| Blue Anchor Road                           | New Road            |                         |
| Grange Road                                | Hampstead Road      |                         |
| Dockhead                                   | Tottenham Court Rd. |                         |
| Horsleydown                                | Bloomsbury          |                         |
|                                            | Holborn             |                         |

*Stilton Cheese, surpassingly fine, from a choice of about One Thousand.*

**SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, &c.**

**TIMOTHY BRIGDEN, F.R.H.S.,  
SEED MERCHANT & FLORIST**

(By Special Appointment to His Highness the  
Viceroy of Egypt,)

**52, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY,**

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his  
unrivalled collection of

*Agricultural, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds,*

Is now arranged, of which Priced Catalogues may be had  
upon application.

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P.S.—Ladies and Gentlemen conveying or sending  
Seeds abroad, would do well to visit T. B.'s establishment,  
as he keeps an Assistant who has lived many years in  
Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the world;  
therefore, could give much valuable information on the  
subject.

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**SEEDS, PLANTS, AND TREES**

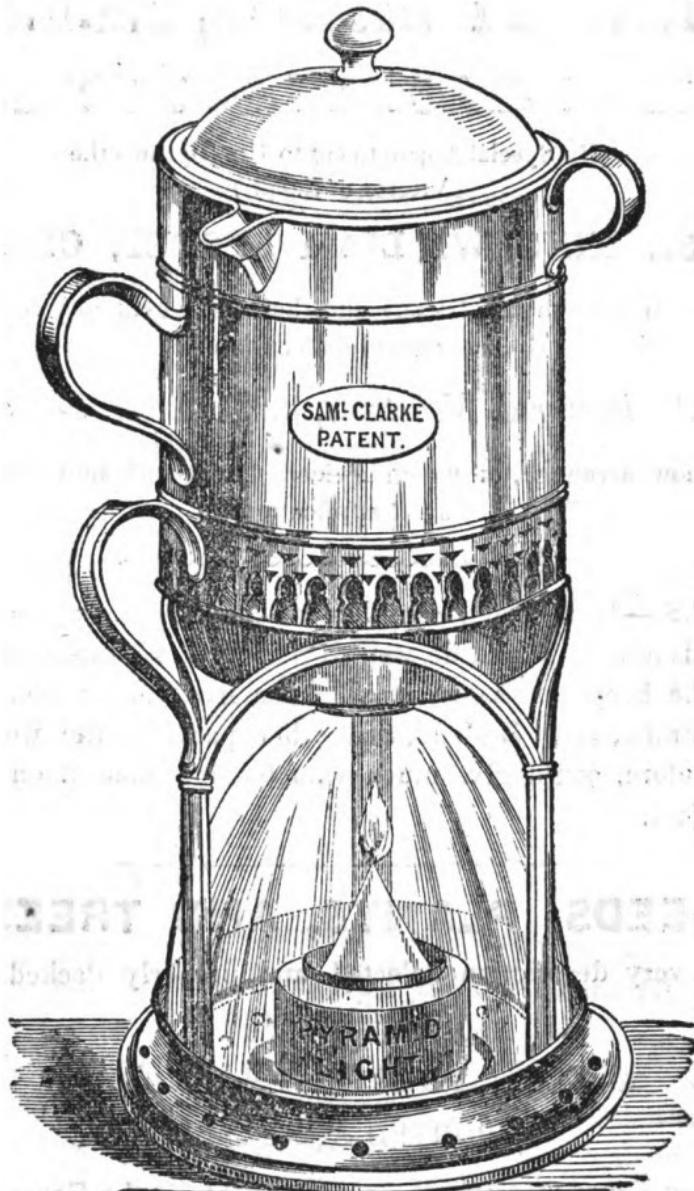
Of every description Selected and properly Packed for  
all climates.

**DUTCH AND CAPE BULBS**  
**IMPORTED ANNUALLY.**

Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General  
Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S  
NEW PATENT  
**PYRAMID NURSERY LAMPS**  
AND FOOD WARMERS,  
With Porcelain Panakins, having Spouts.

All Night Lights not protected by a Lamp are extremely dangerous and should not be used.



N.B.—The Pyramid Night Lights should be purchased at short intervals, as they burn best when new made.

No. 1.—Holds Half-Pint of Food, besides Water, Price 8s. 6d. each.  
" 2.—Holds Three-Quarters Pint of Food, besides Water, 5s. each.  
" 3.—Holds One Pint of Food, besides Water, 6s. each.

Clarke's Pyramid Night Lights (9 hours,) give the most light, are therefore best suited for these Lamps.

**DEANE & CO., LONDON BRIDGE.**

ESTABLISHED 1818.

**DAINTREE & COMPANY,  
STEAM DYEING, BLEACHING,****And Scouring Works,****98, MOUNT-ST., GROSVENOR-SQ., W.****44, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.,**

AND AT THE WORKS,

**Fashion Street, Dockhead, Bermondsey, S.E.****FADED & SOILED SHAWLS**

PROPERLY CLEANED AND THE COLOURS PRESERVED.

**SILK AND MERINO DRESSES**

BEAUTIFULLY DYED IN BRILLIANT AND PERMANENT COLOURS.

**DAMASK & MOREEN CURTAINS**

CLEANED OR DYED.

**Chintz, Bed, and Window Furniture, Sofa  
and Chair Covers,**Cleaned and highly Glazed, and the Colours, when faded,  
restored.**CARPETS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, & EVERY  
DESCRIPTION OF BEDDING,**

THOROUGHLY CLEANED, AND RETURNED IN A FEW DAYS.

**BLACKS DYED FOR MOURNING ON THE  
SHORTEST NOTICE.**

N.B.—D. &amp; Co. ARE DYEING BLACKS EVERY DAY.

*A single Article fetched and returned in a Few Days. Carts  
to all parts of London and Suburbs daily.**Price Lists forwarded by Post. Goods from the Country will  
have immediate attention.*

# MONUMENTAL & FUNERAL Establishment,

1, UNION CRESCENT, NEW KENT ROAD,

—S. E.—

**MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD STONES.**

**Memorial Crosses and Marble Tablets**

Of superior Design and Workmanship, erected in Town or Country, at the lowest possible charges.

**INSCRIPTIONS AND RENOVATIONS AT ANY OF THE CEMETERIES.**

*A Sheet of Designs posted Free on application.*

**Funerals conducted in Town or Country**  
at the Lowest possible Prices consistent with respectability.

**S. H. GARDINER, Proprietor.**

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**SOUTH LONDON MARBLE WORKS.**

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**W. H. MULLIS**

Begs respectfully to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and the public generally, to his

**Superior Stock of Marble Chimney-pieces,**  
in every variety of colour and design, at *Prices to compete with Slate.*

**A MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE COMPLETE FOR 16s.**

**A STONE DITTO FOR 5s. 6d.**

*Upholsterers supplied with every description of Fancy Marble Work.*

**SHOPS FITTED WITH TASTE AND ECONOMY.**

*Estimates given. Designs furnished.*

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**ADDRESS :—SOUTH LONDON MARBLE WORKS,  
OLD KENT ROAD,**

*OPPOSITE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.*

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**HEAD OFFICES:**

No. 29, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

AND  
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

*Branch Offices in Great Britain and Ireland:*

MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD,  
NEWCASTLE, SOUTHAMPTON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW & DUBLIN.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL—CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M.P.

CHAIRMAN IN LONDON—WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

Total Annual  
Revenue  
exceeds  
£500,000.



Accumulated  
Funds in Hand  
over  
£1,000,000.

## Fire Department.

The Receipt of FIRE PREMIUMS has been as follows:—

|            |         |            |          |
|------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 1850 ..... | £44,027 | 1856 ..... | £151,738 |
| 1852 ..... | 76,925  | 1858 ..... | 196,148  |
| 1854 ..... | 128,450 | 1860 ..... | 262,978  |

While for 1862 they exceeded £300,000.

The Fire Revenue has been enhanced, in four years, by the enormous sum of more than £100,000, and during the last six years it has been doubled.

The "Royal" has always distinguished itself by liberality and promptitude in settling claims.

## Life Department.

The Rapid Progress and position of this Branch will be best shown by the following Statement of the New Life Business effected for the Year. No. Pol. Sum Ass. New Prem. | Year. No. Pol. Sum Ass. New Prem

|      |     |         |        |    |    |      |      |          |         |    |   |
|------|-----|---------|--------|----|----|------|------|----------|---------|----|---|
| 1851 | 277 | £15,480 | £3,378 | 18 | 5  | 1857 | 786  | £329,380 | £10,270 | 8  | 6 |
| 1853 | 453 | 178,923 | 5,099  | 19 | 10 | 1859 | 1018 | 434,470  | 13,086  | 8  | 5 |
| 1855 | 498 | 206,514 | 5,909  | 18 | 6  | 1861 | 1181 | 521,101  | 16,627  | 18 | 0 |

The sum assured by *New Policies* in the year 1862 amounts to more than Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling, and the rate of progress during the present year is even more considerable than this enormous advance.

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|                                                                                    |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| The gross annual income arising from premiums on 17,731 existing Policies is ..... | £284,094 8 6   |
| Add interest on invested capital .....                                             | 94,243 9 4     |
| Total .....                                                                        | £378,337 17 10 |

The present number of members is 14,340.

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the five investigations made up to this time.

|                                             |                |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was | £32,074 11 5   |
| ,, 5 years " 1847 "                         | 86,122 8 3     |
| ,, 5 years " 1852 "                         | 232,061 18 4   |
| ,, 5 years " 1857 "                         | 345,034 3 11   |
| ,, 5 years " 1862 "                         | 531,965 8 4    |
| Total .....                                 | £1,227,258 5 3 |

The Prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1862, and all other information may be had on application.

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December 17th, 1863.

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| Age when Assured. | Total Addition up to 1860. | Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured. | Age when Assured. | Total Addition up to 1860. | Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                   |                            |                                         |                   |                            |                                         |
| 30                | 274                        | 1 8 10                                  | 50                | 358                        | 1 17 7                                  |
| 35                | 285                        | 1 10 0                                  | 55                | 398                        | 2 2 0                                   |
| 40                | 302                        | 1 11 10                                 | 60                | 453                        | 2 7 7                                   |
| 45                | 323                        | 1 14 0                                  | 65                | 541                        | 2 16 10                                 |

Equivalent reductions have been made in the Annual Premiums payable by persons who preferred that form of Bonus.

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